The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,324—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One. Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LD.

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MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS,
DESPATCH BOXES, GAMES, ALBUMS, ETC.
Opposite the University Tower, BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Haselwood	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
June 1st, 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	30th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STRUTT *v.* THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay. By Tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the abovementioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackey), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in two machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as President of the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, after which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in India) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Trinders and Co. 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 28th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, at (11 a.m. on 4th June after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-8 each, Cash.

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THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,, ,,	,, 3-4
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.

A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
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as supplied to Troops by Government.
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Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

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ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE have received their Season's Stock of the above. All Garments are specially Manufactured for Indian Wear. The Seams are Stitched throughout, and thoroughly Waterproofed.

Regulation Capes, Blue	Rs.	45	0	to 50	0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	,,	35	0	to 40	0
Do. do. do. do.	,,	40	0	to 45	0
Do. do. heavy	,,	45	0	to 50	0
White Vulcanized	,,	10	8	to 15	0
Do.	,,	20	0	to 25	0
Leggings	,,	5	8		
Helmets	,,	4	8		
Sheetings, 72 inches wide, per yard	,,	6	8		
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	,,	10	8		

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Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

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In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

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Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

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Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

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Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

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THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldlass Steel Tube, framework Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft, hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY

FROM COLONEL HAWES,

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 ,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 ,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12 ,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10 ,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROOFED; so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each 9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each 16 8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair 4 8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c.	...each 25 0
Cap to match ...Rs. 5 0 | Leggings	...per pair 9 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each 28 0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each 35 0
Leggings to match	...10 8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each 45 0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to 45 0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials,	each 25 to 35 0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair 6 8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from 18 8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets 84 by 48	... 15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard 5 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	... 18 8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each 18 8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to 8 8

THORPE & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

...S.

...ainst the
...ONEL F. S.
...d to communi-
...ge REGIMENTAL
...NT, 5th Bombay L. I.,
...rom THIS DATE.
J. C. FRANCIS, Captain,
President, Adjustment Committee.
...t June, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE, COFFEE, will be TESTED for TO NAGE on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the godowns of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE "FERINTOSH" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE undersigned have received a further shipment of the above in cases of 1 dozen at Rs. 24 per case. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the spirit selling under the pseudonym of "Ferrintosh" is not the genuine article.
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for Lamont & Co., Glasgow.
Medows Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.
Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elevant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Gents' best Waterproof umbrellas, Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.
The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.
The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.
The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 3 7 of 1884.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEE-PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEE-PATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE MEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAJIEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Hoosejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicajiee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the part called or known by the name of Dussa-wady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 223, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 4,203, and street No. 14, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kuverjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Carera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

THE WONDERFUL QUALITY of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—there has been nothing like it since 1872—is indicated by present stocks.

First supplies just opened out.

Trial respectfully solicited.

DAWSON'S PRIME.
THOMPSON'S PRIME.
HAVANNAHS No. 2.
HAVANNAHS No. 3.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable and immoveable property at Mody Khana Street, Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public auction, on the premises, by order of the owner Hajee Mahomed Rahim bin Hajee Mahomed Ally suffer the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Mody Khana Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Bai Ratanbai, widow of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tobacki, on the east by Mody Khana Street, on the south by the property of Jewraj Bailoo, and on the west by the property of Mussa Mapla, and the said messuage or tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2,068, and street Nos. 160 to 170.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming at their office in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 4th June, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
15 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
5 " " dhoties
5 cases prints.
5 bales white scarfs.
3 cases white shirtings.
25 " Pilsener beer.
8 " each 5 doz. eau-de-cologne.
6 " each 2 doz pints R. and L. Lemaries Imperial champagne.
1 " 30 pieces Spanish stripes.
7 cases Juces Champion's champagne, in quarts and pints.
7 boxes still hock.
10 cases Maquine Oil.
On account of the concerned—
T C T C 1441-50—10 cases, 40 dozen Jensen's cod liver oil.
J C H M 1431, 1 case 100 Doz. ½ oz. bottles. Ferris and Co.'s chlorodyne.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Allibhoy Mahomedally.
27 228—1 case China cups.
230-230A—2 cases scent bottles.
By order of Ebramjee Esoobjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogee and Co.—
320—S. D. & Co.—26-50 25 cases blue, ex s.s. Peshawur.
By order of Nuz rally Surafally and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogee and Co.
646—S. D. & Co.—201-50. 50 cases blue, ex s.s. Shannon.
301-400 100 " " ex s.s. Peshawur.
By order of Amba Dana and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Esoofbhoy and Esoofally Abdoolally Esoofbhoy.
11 doz. money purses.
123 doz. sun 1 cups.
70 bundles yarn.
By order of Mohunjee Meghjee, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Punalall Joowarmull.
Ex s.s. Persia.
B 88 M W M M 6760-65—6 cases 893 ps. white jacconets, 40 to 41 inches, 18 yards, No. 65.
Ex s.s. Clan Murray.
6982-84—3 cases 450 ps. white jacconets, 40 to 41 inches, 18 yards, No. 65.
Ex s.s. Clan Sinclair.
7655—1 case 156 ps. white jacconets, 40 to 41 inches, 18 yds, No. 65.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhoseinbhoy—
M G 1-2—2 cases 400 bookas brass foils.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulaiman.
126—1 case 150 doz. fancy elastic belts.
By order of Premjee Dewkurn and on account and at the risk of Leherchund Khimchund—
3 Bales grey dhoties, 5-6 and 7 yards, 40 inches, No. 2,404.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong English-built landau, in very good order.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton, recently put in thorough order.
1 strong office shigram, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CAST IRON RAIN WATER PIPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, Fort, on account and at the risk of the Indentor Sumsoodeen Baboojee—
Ex s.s. Belgravia.
785 pieces cast iron rain water pipes. 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches, 2, 3, 4 and 6 feet long.
110 cast iron heads, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—
A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
On account and at the risk of Ebhramjee Esmaljee—
V E G S 1712-14—2 cases Turkish caps.
On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein—
913 V B 103-40—6 bales paper.
K A 4 81-79—9 cases "
913 141-72—8 bales "
K A 988-79—5 cases "
873-808—19 " "
11,476-47—4 " "
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Lookmanjee—
C D H S 528 3 6—6 bales brown paper.
M F V B 1219-25—2 cases brok n paper.
1218 V B 43-36—1 case gold metal leaf.
M F V B 941-46—5 cases coloured broken paper.
M F V B 1190-91, 1194 95—3 cases coloured broken paper.
On account and at the risk of Baboobhoy Moolchund—
G G 419—1 case silver Lametta.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Hajee Jan-Mahomed—
J M S 4440-42—1 case eau de cologne.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofbhoy—
M E 399-424—4 cases beads.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Husain Allibhoy—
H S 6570-7 —1 case sealing-wax
On account and at the risk of Hajee Oomer Tyeb—
S K 1810—39 musical boxes.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy—
C P and Co. 5107-10—1 case mirror boxes.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusain Currimbhoy P & Co. 1121 3-5—2 cases silver diamond cut beads.
1133-1 V B 5—5 cases diamond cut beads.
On account and at the risk of Essoofbhoy Cadurbhoy—
861-1 V B 14—2 cases diamond cut beads.
P & Co. 1197 5-6—2 cases scent bottles.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Husain Soolemanjee Jafferjee—
M E 1823, 1771—2 cases yellow beads.
P & Co. 1237 6-7—2 cases melon beads.
Do. 1124 8-10—2 cases diamond cut beads.
Do. 1-4—2 cases do. do.
Do. 5-7—2 cases do. do.
Do. 1157 1 case do. do.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Soolemanjee—
B 571-75—5 cases royal snarps.
V B H 2359-61—5 cases capotcras
2123 32
2184-2233 } 42 cases sail needles.
2179-83
2224-38
2133-36 2150-52
2135-97 2434-36
2307-13 2303-6
2223-33 2135-38 } 20 cases needles.
2300-1 211-19
2147 2133-34
2229-30
A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satin wood, household furniture, rich crockery, and glassware, plated-ware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, with duplex burners, Brussels carpets, pictures, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of J. H. STEEL, Esq., Veterinary-Surgeon, proceeded to England.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 W. B. Breech-loading central fire, 12 bore gun, by a well-known maker, with implements in case.
1 W. B. Breech-loading central fire gun, by Murcott, with fittings in case.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th June, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ASHDOWN, Assoc: M. Inst. C.E., has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER from THIS DATE, and our firm will henceforth be carried on under the name of GOSTLING, MORRIS, and ASHDOWN.
GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors.
1, Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share for the 15 months ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1888, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd June, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given than an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1887, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 28th May, 188 . Agents.

THE MAHABANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1888, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and statements of accounts made up to 31st March, 1888.
2.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint an auditor of the Company for the next year, and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st May to 4th June, 1888 (both days inclusive.)
By order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA &, Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for certain works in connection with Her Majesty's Dockyard at Bombay.
2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract, drawings and forms of Tenders, can be had on payment of Rs. 5 and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Office, Fort, during office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 5th June, 1888, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 900, and the amount of deposit required in the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Secretary of State for India in Council.
6. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, is reserved to reject any or all the Tenders received.
C. N. CLIFTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Military Works, Bombay, District Office, Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.
The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.
Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.
Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0
Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service, Price Re. 1 postage 1 anna.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
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Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.
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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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THE "CROWN."

SILVER KEYLESS WATCH

FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.
PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... . Rs. 112 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ...Rs. 122 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. .. Rs. 135 cash.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

A good Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear. Fully guaranteed.
PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... .Rs. 28 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ... Rs. 36 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. ..Rs. 38 cash.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints..Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 do.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.	per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	
The "Garrison" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co's	6	0
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14	0 12 0
St. Julien	16	0 8 0
Larose	0	1 9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Garte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Niederheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Forster Ruppertsberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...
PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine " ..... " 22 0 ...
Superior " ..... " 26 0 ...
Most Superior Old Red Port ..... " 30 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port..... " 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... " 42 0 ...
CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc	" 10 8	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 12 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 16 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux-Medoc	" 17 0	" ...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Vin de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARTARY.

Jarlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDE-BUSH FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

L. Montroc's **	" 18 0	" ...
V. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	" ...
L. Dolignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	" ...
Cognac Hand labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lefevure, very old Brandy	" 47 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	" 28 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	" ...
" *	" 22 8	" ...
Cairndhu Blend	" 18 0	" ...

BEER.

	Per doz. Rs.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	6	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Barburg's Pilsener Beer	" 4	" 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	" 14 0	" ...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" ...
Sweet Caroni	" 30 0	" ...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 0
Italian Butter best, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 0 ...
	do. 1 0
	do. 1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Rs.
Asparagus	...	...
Celery	...	" 0 10
French Beans	...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	...	" 0 10
Green Capsicums	...	" 0 10
Pimento in Water	...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	" 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid quarterly.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th May, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 4th Bombay Rifles, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Yesso (s), from Karachi ; Warora (s), Port Louis ; and Cedar Branch (s), Middlesborough. Yesterday :—Khiwa (s), from Hongkong ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Teheran (s), for Colombo and Hongkong ; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool ; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta and Coast ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa ; Lawada (s), Rangoon and Moulmein ; Miranda (s), Calcutta ; and Bormida (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Europa (s), for Hamberg and Liverpool ; and Katie (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

A VAGRANT.—Philip McEvoy, a European, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

AN EAST INDIAN D.D.—The Rev. Thomas C. Henriques, son of the late Mr. Antonio Francisco Henriques, Patel of Gorai, has passed the final examination in theology at the College of St. Thomas de Aquino at Rome, and is the first among the East Indians on whom has been conferred the high degree of Doctor of Divinity.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Saddoo Bhewa, living at Parel, reported to the police, on Friday last, the theft of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 90, from a box in his room.—Atmaram Dhamodur, living at 1st Carpenter Street, reported, on Saturday last, the theft of currency notes, cash, a turban, and sundry other articles, valued at Rs. 95, from his premises on the night of the 27th ultimo.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nusserwanjee Byramjee, aged 38 years. Deceased at 10-35 p.m., on Friday, was admitted into the hospital suffering from the effects of arsenic, which he stated he had taken, but did not say why. He died at about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club to-day, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzeau.
Overture	Haydee	Auber.
Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges.	Wallerstein.
Gavotte	Louis XIII.	Henry Ghys.
Valse	Silver Chimes	Coote.
Reminiscences...	Of Offenbach	Winterbottom.
Galop	Through the Air ...	Heihrer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, touching the death of Ladoo Mataba, a labourer, aged 35 years. At about 4 p.m., on Friday last, deceased was at work in company with many other labourers at the Prince's Dock putting a heavy case, weighing about 15 or 20 cwts, containing machinery, into a lorry, when it slipped and falling upon him hurt him very much about the chest. He died at 6 p.m. on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FALL OF A CATTLE SHED.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a newly constructed cattle shed, situated at the back of Moos Buildings, in Grant Road, suddenly fell in, burying three men, two women, two children, and about seven bullocks. Immediately after the occurrence, a number of people living in the neighbourhood with the police rendered every assistance. The injured were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. One of the women sustained a compound fracture of the left leg and other injuries. She lies in a critical condition. Three of the bullocks were killed on the spot and the other four were more or less injured.

CRIMINAL HOUSE TRESPASS.—Tookaram Gopal *alias* Balla Shivram was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal trespass by Rama Meghajee, a labourer, at Tank Bunder, whose house he entered on Friday afternoon with intent to commit theft. It appears that the accused had entered the house and was emptying a copper vessel, which was full of water, when he was seen by a neighbour, who gave him over to the police. The accused on admitting one previous conviction was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERJURY BY A BOY.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Naga Deva, a Marwaree boy, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with perjury. On the 21st ultimo he gave evidence in a case in which his employer was charged with dishonestly receiving a packet of diamonds, which had been stolen from Messrs. Fischer and Co. A number of witnesses deposed to the fact that the diamonds had been found pledged in his shop, and had been made over to the police. The accused in his evidence denied this several times, and then ultimately admitted it. In dealing with the case the magistrate discharged the accused. He remarked the boy had very properly been charged, but he did not appear to have had any dishonest intention in making the false statement. The prosecution had been instituted on principle, but as there was no miscarriage of justice, the case did not call for any punishment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo girl, aged 13 years, named Parvuttee, the wife of one Succaram, a mill labourer. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Bombay Cotton Mills, and was missed from the mill premises at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday. A search was instituted and her body found floating in the hot-water tank of the mill. There were no external marks of violence on the body. All the ornaments which she wore were on her. There was no wall round the tank. The verdict was that the death of Parvuttee was caused by drowning in a tank, but under what circumstances there is was evidence to say.

THE STANLEY TROUPE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Stanley's Company was greeted with a "bumper" house at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night, when Dion Boucicault's Drama, "The Colleen Bawn," was played. As Myles na Copleen, Mr. Stanley himself was the life and soul of the piece with his amusing brogue and capital Irish song, which never failed to elicit unstinted applause. Miss Nelly de Lorme played Ailey, the Colleen Bawn, very successfully. She identified herself thoroughly with the character, and carried the audience with her throughout. Hardras, the weak charactered though faithful husband, was well pourtrayed by Miss Amy Childs. Her representation was well received, and her songs, "The Lakes of Killarney" and "Come back to Erin," were vociferously applauded. Miss F. Stanley assumed the part of Miss Chute, the Colleen Rhue, and played it very well. She was very effective, especially in the scenes with Daly, Mr. Pyne, who was quite up to the demands of his part. Mr. Driscoll impersonated Danny Man with much skill, and the minor characters were well filled by Mr. Fletcher, as Father Tom, and Miss D. Inman, as Danny's mother. The troupe leaves for Belgaum on Wednesday, and plays for the last time to-morrow night. The "Pinafore" is announced this evening, and a varied entertainment for to-morrow night.

THE meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council last Wednesday, lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but no State affairs of overwhelming importance appear to have been discussed. The Finance Department held the field, Mr. Westland having a variety of subjects awaiting disposal.

THE *Pioneer* points out that the London correspondent of a contemporary must be mistaken in saying that the report of the Currency Commission has been completed. The opinions of individual and important members have either been openly declared or made no secret of ; but the report as a whole is not to the best of our knowledge likely to be ready for another month at least.

THE Bishop of Calcutta is reported to have suffered a great deal from fever since he left India, and has not been free from it since his arrival at home. It is feared that his Lordship may be compelled to extend his leave till the close of the year.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that it is proposed to furnish the Native Infantry of the 1st Armd Corps with the Martini-Henry immediately, there being now a sufficient number of these rifles available in India to admit of this being done.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. J. MUIR MACKENZIE, Acting Director of Agriculture, has prepared a forecast of the wheat crop for 1887-88. Appended is a statement containing the area figures of wheat, rice, jowari, bajri and cotton, from which it appears that, with such variations as are probably due to the exigencies of the season, the area under the chief staple food crops, especially bajri, has been gradually on the increase :—

It cannot therefore be asserted that the extension of cultivation of a particular crop is due to substitution for other crops. It, at times, happens that high prices obtained for the previous year's wheat crop encourages a rayat to substitute to some extent wheat for some other crop, but, as a rule his action is ruled by the exigencies of rotation and season. If the early rain is favourable he would bring under kharif crops as much land as is allowed by the season. If owing to want or excess of early rain they fail hopelessly, the kharif crops are removed, and the land is prepared for wheat, the area of which again varies much with the seasonableness, or otherwise, of the rainfall at seed-time.

There are, however, some grounds for believing that wheat is supplanting both cotton and food-grains in the Southern Deccan and, perhaps, the Southern Maratha Country.

The following is the final wheat forecast :—

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The latest reports show the area sown at 30,10,954, or about 6 per cent. above that of last year, and about 5 per cent. above the average of three years ending 1886-87. Gujerat and the Gujerat States show decreases below last year by about 21 and 15 per cent., while the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country States show increases by about 25, 8 and 14 per cent. Gujerat, with its States, shows an increase in the cotton area, while the Deccan, the Karnatak and the S. M. Country States show a decrease. The decrease in wheat area in Gujerat was due partly to deficient rain at sowing time, and partly to the larger area sown with cotton. The increase in Panch Mahals is remarkable, but due solely to variations of season. That in Khandesh, Nasik and Nagar (Northern Deccan) is worthy of special notice. According to the reports it is not due to the export demand, but solely to peculiarities of the season. The correctness of this view is very doubtful. Some authorities consider that in this part of the country, both cotton and food grains are giving way to wheat. There are signs, though less marked, of the same phenomenon in the S. M. Country. The Province of Sind shows an increase of about 12 per cent. over that of last year, which is due partly to increased replenishment of the canals by seasonable well-irrigation and inundation. Including that of the Native States, which has been calculated on the anna valuation for the neighbouring British Districts, the estimated outturn is 862,475 tons. Of this Gujerat will contribute 89,419 tons, the Deccan with its Jaghirs, 446,071 tons, the Karnatak, 108,365, and the S.M. Country States, 24,412 tons. In the absence of formulæ details similar estimates cannot be made for the Province of Sind.

SUPPLY OF FOOD GRAINS.

In Gujerat, both in the British Districts and in the Native States, the seasons, kharif and rabi, were unfavourable, especially the former, and the supply of food grains, except in Kaira District, where it is reported fair, is below the average. The kharif season was fairly good throughout the Deccan, and excellent in parts of Nasik. In the three northern districts—Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar—the supply of food grains is generally above the average; and in the three southern districts—Poona, Satara and Sholapur—it is up to the average. In the few places where the outturn of other food grains has been low, it has been more than compensated by wheat sown on areas where kharif failed. The States of the Deccan are so intermingled with the British Districts that no separate mention regarding them need be made. Like the Deccan, the Karnatak shows an increase in its area under wheat ; but the kharif season was not good. The rabi crops were good locally The supply of food grains is said to be below the average, except in parts of Bijapur and in Belgaum, where it is up to the average. In Kolhapur the supply is reported to be slightly above the average ; but in the other States of the S. M. Country it is slightly below. In Sind the produce of food grains has been above the average in those districts where the flow was timely. In Thar and Parkar it has been specially good. On the Upper Sind Frontier there was plenty of water for wheat, but not for other food grains, the supply of which is therefore below average. In Shikarpur and Hyderabad it is up to the average, and in Karachi generally is below.

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.

Except in two districts (Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi) in Sind and in a few parts of the Presidency Proper and the Native States the food stocks of former harvests are reported not to be plentiful. This is perhaps due to the increased facilities in grain trade afforded by increased railway communications. The tendency to equal distribution of the food-supply is increasing, and the number of grain pits is gradually diminishing throughout the Presidency.

PRICES.

In Gujerat, except in a few talukas of Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals, where they are slightly below or up to the average, the prices are reported to be slightly higher than last year. The same remarks apply to the States. In the Northern Deccan the prices, with a few exceptions, are normal ; but in the Southern Deccan, except in Satara (where they are reported to be normal), the prices are higher. In the Karnatak, the prices are normal in Dharwar, and higher in Bijapur and Belgaum. In Kolhapur the prices are normal, but in the other States of the S. M. Country they are higher. In Sind the prices are higher in Karachi and Thar and Parkar, normal in Shikarpur and Hyderabad, and slightly lower in the Upper Sind Frontier. It may be noted that in Thar and Parkar, though the produce of food grains has been much above the average the prices are also higher.

EXPORT IN WHEAT.

In Gujerat, Ahmedabad and Broach are the chief wheat-producing districts, and from thence alone is wheat exported to any appreciable extent ; but, owing to the poor season, the export from these districts has been insignificant. In the remaining districts the wheat area is comparatively small and the produce is locally consumed. The same remarks apply to the Gujerat States. In the Deccan, the three northern districts of Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar are great producers and exporters of wheat, and according to the returns furnished by the Chamber of Commerce the total quantity of wheat exported by rail from those districts from the 11th of March to the 5th of May, 1888, amounted to 26,880 tons against 12,982 tons during the same period last year. The increased quantity of wheat exported is due to the larger area cropped and plentiful outturn, and was not influenced appreciably by scarcity or otherwise of other food grains. The southern districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur generally produce wheat enough to meet local demand. From Satara and Sholapur, however, the wheat export is reported to be greater than that of last year. In the Karnatak owing to the increased railway communication the export wheat trade towards Bombay and Madras has been on the increase, and from the 11th March to the 5th of May, 9,519 tons are reported to have been exported by rail and 5,700 by sea, as against 10,668 and 2,381 tons, respectively, during the same period last year. But this increase has not been appreciably affected by the supply of other food grains. From Kolhapur and other S. M. Country States very little wheat is said to be exported, but these States probably secure some advantage from the West Deccan line. In Sind, except in the Upper Sind Frontier District, where wheat export is on the increase owing to the abundant outturn, the export season is not yet begun. From Hyderabad and Karachi there will not be much export of local wheat which is considered only sufficient to meet local wants.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 2.—The barometer has risen everywhere, except in Burmah and over the centre of the Bay. The rise has been very rapid over Upper India, and brisk in the Deccan and Bombay. The rise exceeds two-tenths at two of the Punjab stations. Gradients are much less steep in North-West India, and the winds have fallen off very considerably. This rise is due to rainfall accompanying thunderstorms and duststorms, which were very numerous over the whole of Northern and Central India yesterday. Rain was most general in the Punjab and at the hill stations, but there were many showers in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, the Central Provinces and Burmah. The air is much cooler and damper in Upper India. The fall of the barometer in Burmah is associated with a shift of the wind to the east at Diamond Island, and there are continued strong winds on the Ceylon Coast. Hence it is probable that squally weather is travelling up the Bay which may develop into a storm.

WINE AMONG THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.

UNDER the auspices of the Parsee Self-improvement Association, Mr. J. J. Mody delivered a lecture on "Wine Among the Ancient Persians." Mr. J. P. Mistry, the President of the Association, took the chair. Mr. Mody said :—

Now when the Abkari system of the Government of India is a topic of much discussion here and in England, the subject of my lecture this evening will, I hope, be interesting to you, especially to my Parsee hearers. The subject of temperance and total abstinence has drawn the attention of many wishers of our British Army, and among them of no less a personage than General Sir Frederick Roberts, our distinguished Commander-in-Chief, who, on account of his very celebrated march in the land of our forefathers,—from the Kaboulistan and Zaboulistan of old to the town of Kandahar—and, on account of his equally-celebrated victory at the latter place, which reminded us of the ancient Roman hero saying, on a similar occasion, "I came, I saw, and I conquered," was very aptly compared with the national hero of Irân, the Jehân Pehelvân Rûstam, who had, as described by the great epic poet, Firdousi, performed the celebrated marches of the Haftekhans, or Seven Stages. The object of my lecture to-day is to trace out a short history of the use of wine among the ancient Persians, from remote historic times up to the time of our emigration to India—an emigration that has, after several, great and important political changes, placed us under the fostering care of the benign British rule, whose kind shelter reminds us of the auspicious shadow of the fabulous Persian bird, Homae, whose splendour reminds us of our Cyrus the Great, and whose justice reminds us of our Noshirvan the Just. In all nations, and at all times, we find eminent men either singing the praise of wine, or magnifying its evil. If we have the excellent Koran preaching against wine, we have the Divan of one of its disciples, Hafiz, praising its virtue. If we have a Sir Walter Raleigh, or a great divine, to run down the use of wine, we have a Martin Luther to extol it. For example, the following two short lines of Martin Luther sum up, as it were, a few of the *gazals* of Hafiz.

"Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib und Gesang
Der bleibt ein Narr sein Lebenlang."
(*i.e.*) He who does not like wine, song, and wife,
Remains a fool for the whole of his life.

Compare with this the following lines of Hafiz :—

"Ishkbazi, wa jawani, wa sharb-i-lal fam
Majlis-i-uns, wa harif hamdam, wa sharb-i-modam
Har ke in majlis bejuyad khush deli bar wai pala
Wa anke in ashrat na khahad zindagi bar wai paran."
(*i.e.*) Love, youth, and ruby-coloured wine,
A friendly meeting, a congenial companion and constant drinking.
He who is desirous of this number of pleasures is deserving of cheerfulness ;
He who does not like these pleasures, may curse be on his life.

On the other hand, this short definition of wine that "Wine is a turn-coat, first a friend, and then an enemy" finds itself amplified in the following denunciation of Sir Walter Raleigh, which says that, "Take especial care that thou delight not in wine, for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment that loved it ; for it transformeth a man into a beast, decayeth the health, poisoneth the breath, destroyeth natural heat, brings a man's stomach to an artificial heat, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, and to conclude, maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men, hatred in thy servants, in thyself and companions, for it is a bewitching and infectious vice." Now, then, if we are asked what does the ancient Iranian literature teach ? Does it run down its use or sing its praise ? We would say that it does neither the one nor the other. The Iranian literature preaches temperance in the strictest sense of the word, but not in the sense of "total abstinence," in which it is generally understood by the temperance societies. It does not totally prohibit the use of wine. The wine used by the Persians of very early time was the innocent juice of grapes. It was very sweet and nourishing. The fermented juice of grapes was used very rarely, and that as a medicine. King Jamsheed (the Agima Khsaeta of the Avesta, and Yama of the Vedas), the Fourth Monarch of the Pêshdâdyan Dynasty of Persia, was the first monarch in whose reign wine was discovered and used as a medicine. Many incidents of the life of King Jamsheed are similar to those of Noah as described in Genesis (VI.-VIII.). Jamsheed lived for 1,000 years. Noah, 950. Both cultivated the land. As Noah was asked to build an arc to save himself from the deluge, so was Jamsheed asked to build a vara (enclosure). Both took therein the choicest specimens of plants and animals. As Noah built an altar unto the Lord as a mark of thanksgiving for his safety, so Jamsheed established a sacred fire, named Atar Farobâ. Lastly, as Noah was the first man to plant vineyards and to drink wine, so was Jamsheed first to discover wine. Prince Jalâl-ood-din Mirzâ Kâjar thus describes the incident of the discovery of wine in his History of Persia:—"King Jamsheed was very fond of grapes which grew only in summer. He once ordered a large quantity to be deposited in a jar for his use in winter when they were very rare. On sending for the jar after some time, he found the juice of grapes fermenting. Thinking that it was turning into a poisonous liquid he got the flask marked 'poison,' and ordered it to be placed in an out-of-the-way corner of the royal store-room, so as to be beyond the reach of anybody. A maidservant, of the royal household, happened to know this. As she was suffering from a very bad headache, she thought of committing suicide in order to get rid of the pain. She stealthily went into the royal store-room, and took a dose of that flask of wine, and to her surprise found that the drink, instead of killing her, lulled her to sleep and restored her to health. She then communicated the matter to King Jamsheed, who was greatly pleased with the discovery. The king and his courtiers began to use it on occasions of joy and merriment. The wine was known as the 'shâh daroo,' *i.e.*, the royal wine, from the fact of its being discovered by the shâh, *i.e.*, the king." It is said that in Persia even now wine is sometimes called the "zeher-i-phoosh," *i.e.*, pleasant poison, from the fact of its first being considered a poison by King Jamsheed. Coming to the time of the Avesta, we find that the wine then used was the innocent juice of the grapes. That it was a sweet, nourishing, and health-giving drink appears from several facts :—(1.) The very Avestic word for wine shows that it was a drink as sweet as honey. This Avestic word is madhu, which corresponds to the Sanscrit, madhu, Latin, mel, and French, miel. (2.) The root of the word shows its medicinal virtue. It comes from an old Aryan root, mad or madh,—Latin mederi, meaning, to make a remedy, from which comes our English word medicine. "Daru," the later Persian word for wine, which is now commonly used in Gujerati, also has the etymological meaning of medicine. Dava-daru is a colloquial phrase for medical treatment. It comes from an old Aryan root "dru," Sanskrit, "dhru," meaning to be strong, to be healthy. (3.) It was prescribed as nourishment to ladies in their accouchement. (Vend. V. 52.) (4.) Being a nourishing and innocent drink its use was permitted even among the priesthood. (Vend. XIV. 17.) (5.) In one of the later scriptures the Afrin-i-Gahambar, where they speak about the six Gahambars, which are the season festivals and thanksgiving occasions corresponding to the six days of the Creation in the Christian Scriptures, it is said that the merit of celebrating the last season festival of the year, the Hamaspathmaedem Gahambar, in honour of the Creation of Man, is just the same as that of feeding the poor and the pious. In the food referred to here, wine is spoken of as a part of the diet. This accounts for why wine is used together with milk and water in some of the Parsee religious ceremonies. At one time it was thought very meritorious to taste a little of the wine used in the religious ceremonies of the Gahambar festival. (6.) An allusion to wine in the recital of blessings at the marriage ceremony, known as the Asuvad ceremony, shows that the wine spoken of in the old Parsee books was not the wine that intoxicated. The officiating priests in the recital of a long list of blessings that are invoked upon the marrying couple wish the bride and the bridegroom to be as sparkling and cheerful as wine. After the evidences of the Avesta, which refer to the later times of the Kyanian dynasty, we come to the Greek and Roman historians, who speak of the Achymenian and Sassanian dynasties. According to Herodotus, the father of History, in the time of Cyrus, "the Annointed of the Lord" (Isaiah, XIV), the Persians did not make a general use of the nourishing wine Sandanis, a wise man of Lydia, dissuades his Lydian King Croesus from going to war with a nation that did not indulge in wine, but simply dwelt in water. He says, "Thou art about, oh ! king, to make war against men who wear leathern trousers, and have all their other garments of leather ; who feed not on what they like, but on what they can get from a soil that is sterile and unkindly ; who do not indulge in wine, but drink water ; who possess no figs nor anything else that is good to eat. If, then, thou conquerest them, what canst thou get from them, seeing that they have nothing at all ? But if they conquer thee, consider how much that is precious thou wilt lose ; if they once get a taste of our pleasant things, they will keep such hold of them that we shall never be able to make them loose their grasp." (Herod. I. 71.) Again Cyrus, in order to persuade his Persians to go to fight against the Medians under his maternal grandfather Astyges, gives them a Median feast and therein wine also—a luxury with which they were not familiar. According to Herodotus (I. 126): "He (Cyrus) collected together all his father's flocks, both sheep and goats, and all his oxen, and slaughtered them, and made ready to give an entertainment to the entire Persian army. Wine, too, and bread of the choicest kinds were prepared for the occasion. When the morrow came and the Persians appeared, he bade them recline upon the grass and enjoy themselves. After the feast was over, he requested them to tell him 'which they liked best, to-day's work or yesterday's ?' They answered that 'the contrast was, indeed, strong ; yesterday brought them nothing but what was bad, to-day everything that was good.' Cyrus instantly seized on their reply and laid bare his purpose in these words, 'Ye men of Persia ! thus do matters stand with you. If you choose to hearken to my words, you may enjoy these and ten thousand similar delights, and never condescend to any slavish toil ; but if you will not hearken, prepare yourselves for unnumbered toil as hard as yesterday.'" These evidences from Herodotus show that wine was not so generally used by the Persians of the time of Cyrus. It was after the conquests of Lydia and Media that the Persians began to possess the luxury of wine. Herodotus says on this point that "before the conquest of Lydia the Persians possessed none of the luxuries or delights of life." (I. 75.) According to Xenophon, who also speaks of the time of Cyrus, the Persian kings of that time were familiar with wine, but they made a very moderate use of it. This appears from the following conversation which young Cyrus had with his Median grandfather, Astyges. (Cyropedia, I. 3.) Cyrus says to Astyges : "When you feasted your friends on your birthday, I plainly found that he (the cupbearer) had poured you all poison." "And how child," said Astyges, "did you know this." "Truly," said he, "because I saw you all disordered in body and mind ; for, first what you do not allow us boys to do, that you did yourselves ; for you all bawled together, and could learn nothing of each other ; then you fell to singing very ridiculously ; and without attending to the singer, you swore he sung admirably ; then every one told stories of his own strength ; you rose up and fell to dancing, but without all rule or measure, for you could not so much as keep yourselves upright ; then you all entirely forgot yourselves; you said that you were king and they that you were their governor ; and then for the first time I discovered that you were celebrating a festival, where all were allowed to talk with equal liberty, for you never ceased talking." Astyges then said : "Does your father, child, never drink till he gets drunk ?" "No, truly," said he. "What does he then ?" "Why, he quenches his thirst and gets no further harm." When we come to the reign of Cambyses, the successor of Cyrus, we find from Herodotus that the Persians made a more general use of wine. The wine which they used was very nourishing and health-giving. This appears very clearly from the following episode:—When Cambyses sent to the King of Ethiopia a flask of wine as a present, the latter was greatly delighted with its tastes and its excellent nourishing qualities, and said : "The longest life of eighty years which the Persians lived must be solely due to that nourishing wine, more especially so, as the wheat they used was of a very inferior quality." We quote Herodotus. "Last of all he came to the wine, and having learnt their way of making it, he drank a draught, which greatly delighted him ; whereupon he asked what the Persian king was wont to eat, and to what age the longest lived of the Persians had been known to attain. They told him that the king ate bread, and described the nature of wheat, adding that eighty years was the longest term of man's life among the Persians." Hereat he remarked : "It did not surprise him if they fed on diet that they died so soon ; indeed, he was sure they never would have lived so long as eighty years, except for the refreshment they got from that drink (meaning the wine), wherein he confessed the Persians surpassed the Ethiopians." (Herod. I. III. 23.) This luxury which the Persians beg an to possess after the conquest of Lydia seemed to be on an increase in the reigns of the successors of Cambyses. In the reign of Darius we find a few Persians of high rank playing an indecent mischief, under the influence of wine, in the royal court of the Macedonian Amyntas, the great grandfather of Alexander the Great, (the cursed Alexander of the Pehelvi works). According to Herodotus, Megabazus, the Persian General of Darius, sent an embassy to Macedonia to demand from its king, Amyntas, "water and dust" as symbols of submission. Amyntas did not only give these, but called them to a dinner in his palace. After dinner some of the Persians, under the influence of drink, behaved themselves disgracefully and insulted the Macedonian ladies, who were specially sent for at their request. This drunken frolic resulted in the massacre of the whole of the Persian embassy. The son of Amyntas, who was a youth of fiery spirit, determined to avenge this insult to the fair sex of his country. The next day he again called to dinner the members of the embassy. They were made to sit each by the side of a handsome Macedonian youth, dressed as a young lady. The Persians on their again attempting to repeat their drunken frolic of the previous day were pierced with daggers which the Macedonian youths carried beneath their dress. After Darius, when we come to later times, we find Herodotus speaking of the Persians of his own time that "they are fond of wine and drink it in large quantities." This increasing propensity to drink they further imitated from the Greeks. "There is no nation," says Herodotus, "which so readily adopts foreign customs as the Persians. As soon as they hear of any luxury they instantly make it their own." Xenophon, praising the moderation of the Persians at the time of their first institution under Cyrus, says of the Persians of his own time that "beginning their meal very early they continue eating and drinking till the latest sitters-up go to bed. It was likewise an institution among them not to bring large bottles to their banquets ; evidently thinking that, by not drinking to excess, they should neither weaken their bodies nor impair their understanding. And that custom, too, continues of not bringing such bottles ; but they drink to such excess, that instead of bringing in they are carried out themselves, not being able to walk without help." (Cyrop. VIII. 8.) Plato, on the other hand, writing of the same Persian times as Xenophon, represents the Persians as taking moderate potations. In his discourse on Temperance (Laws I. 636) the Athenian stranger, speaking on the subject of drink, says to Megillus, the Lacedemonian, that "the Persians, again, are much given to other practices of luxury which you reject, but they have more moderation in them than the Thracians and Scythians." After Herodotus, Xenophon, and Plato, the next Greek historian of importance is Strabo, who flourished in the beginning of the Christian Era. Saying that the Persians as a nation are moderate, he attributes whatever there be of immoderation to the kings. He says, "Their habits are in general temperate, but their kings, from the great wealth which they possessed, degenerated into a luxurious way of life." (XV. C III. 22.) The unlicensed luxury and licentiousness of some of the Persian kings of the Achymenian dynasty have brought an unjust odium upon the whole Persian nation. The hard drinking of the kings and their grandees is one instance of this kind. The marrying of many wives and the keeping of a large number of concubines is another instance. The marriage with their nearest of kins as sisters is a third instance. These instances of unlicensed luxury and licentiousness were confined to the class of the kings and his grandees ; but were not common in the whole nation. As Herodotus himself says, the ancient Persian laws did in no way sanction such acts ; but the kings of the Achymenian dynasty thought themselves to be "above the law," and indulging in them brought an odium upon the whole nation, as appears from the above statement of Strabo. The next Greek historian of importance, who speaks on this subject, is Darius, of Salmos, who flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. His statement that once a year at the feast of Mithros the King of Persia was bound to be drunk has driven two learned scholars of Europe to two opposite conclusions. Professor George Rawlinson of England infers from this that the Persians at the time were addicted to drinking. Professor Rofp of Germany, on the other hand, says that drunkenness, as a rule, was avoided. The fact that the king intoxicated himself only once during a year showed that as a rule there was no drunkenness We are inclined to side with Professor Rofp when we refer to Firdousi for an account of this Mithraic festival. His account refers to the practice of drinking on this gala day, but does not speak of any immoderate use of wine, either by the king or by the populace. This feast of Mithros is known among the Parsees of India and their co-religionists of Persia by the name of Jashan-i-Mehergan. It occurs on the 16th day (Meher) of the 17th month of a Parsee year Firdousi says that it occurred on the first of the seventh month. Irrespective of the historic event, with which it was associated, this day was a great festival day like the twelve other festival days of a Parsee year which occur on the day which bears the name of a Parsee month. Again it occurred about the time of the autumnal equinox, which was observed as a season festival. Lastly, that which gave a great importance to this day was an historical event. It celebrated the anniversary of the accession of King Faridun on the throne of Persia. The great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, has familiarized to us, in his "Talisman," the well-known episode of Faridûn and Zohak. King Jamshed was overthrown and killed by one Zohâk (the Azidehâka of the Avesta), who was an usurper and a tyrant. The whole of Persia groaned under the foreign sway of this great tyrant, who came from Syria. King Faridun, having freed his country from the yoke of this tyrant, ascended the throne of Persia on the auspicious day of the above-named Mithraic feast, when his accession was hailed with delight and joy by the whole of Persia. King Faridun celebrated the day as a great holiday, and feasted the grandees. Ever since that time the anniversary of that day was celebrated as a great festival in Persia under the name of Jashan-i-Mergan. Firdousi, who lived about 1,000 years ago, said that it was celebrated even at his time. Some of the Parsees of Bombay, though they have forgotton its historic origin, celebrate it on a small scale, and it is said that their few co-religionists in Iran still celebrate it with its historic associations. Firdousi thus describes this festival in his Shahnamah, and refers to the practice of drinking wine on that gala day : "Faridûn, when he found himself to be the fortunate master of the world, and when he knew no other ruler but himself, prepared the throne and the crown in the imperial palace according to the usage of the kings. On an auspicious day, which was the beginning of the month of Meher, he placed over his head the royal diadem. The world was relieved of the fear of evil ; everybody followed the way of God. They put off quarrels from their hearts and solemnly celebrated a festival. The grandees sat with a joyous heart, each holding a ruby-coloured cup of wine in his hand. The wine and the face of the new monarch shone brilliantly. The world was full of justice, and it was a new month's day. He ordered a fire to be kindled and to burn amber and saffron over it. It is he who has instituted the feast of the Mergan. The custom of taking rest on, and enjoying that, day comes from him. The month of Meher still bears his memory. Try and be jolly." Thus it is that Firdousi describes this great festival which, as he says, was observed even at his time, and which he in his last line advises all to observe. Now it is natural that the Persian monarchs celebrated with great *eclat* and joy this celebrated festival which was not only a religious and season festival, but withal a historic festival also, and drank to their hearts' content or even more ; but this does not betray a propensity of very hard drinking among the nation. This custom of the Persian king drinking too much on the Mithraic festival reminds us of the practice which is said to prevail among the illiterate class of Jews, who think it a pious duty to be drunk on the day of their feast of Purim, which falls on the 14th and 15th of their 12th month Adar, and which celebrates the massacre of the Persians by the Jews. It also reminds us of a similar practice among the lower classes of the Irish people, who think it a pious duty to be drunk on St. Patrick's Day. Among the Roman writers who have spoken about this subject, we find Armanias who had accompanied the Emperor Julian in his campaign against the Persians, in A. D. 363. He says of the Persians of his time from his own experience that they avoided drinking as one would avoid the pest. Wealth and conquests had made the Persians of the Achymenian times luxurious and slothful. They had lost the moderation of the early times and of the time of Cyrus. But after the fall of the Achymenian power a reaction set in again, and they began to learn moderation once more. As Professor George Rawlinson says, "Their fall from power, their loss of wealth and of dominion did indeed advantage them in one way ; it put an end to that continually advancing sloth and luxury which had sapped the virtue of the nation, depriving it of energy, endurance and almost every manly excellence. It dashed the Persians back upon the ground whence they had sprung, and whence, Antæus-like, they proceeded to derive fresh vigour and vital force. In their 'scant and rugged' fatherland, the people of Cyrus once more recovered to a great extent their ancient prowess and hardihood—their habits became simplified, their old patriotism revived, their self-respect grew greater." (VII. Orien Mon. p. 25.) Thus it is that we see them avoiding drunkenness as Armanias says, "like the pest." Coming to the time of the Pehelvi literature of the Parsees, which flourished during the period of the Sassanian dynasty, we find Pehelvi writers permitting the use of wine and preaching moderation. Adarbad Marespand, in his Pandnameh, or Book of Advice, thus admonishes his son : "Make a moderate use of wine, because he who makes an immoderate use, committeth various sinful acts." Dadistan-i-dini (ch XL., XLI.) allows the use of wine and admonishes every man to exert moral control over himself. To the robust and intelligent who can do without wine it recommends abstinence. To others it recommends moderation. A person who gives another a drink is deemed as guilty as the drinker, if the latter does any mischief either to himself or to others through the influence of that drink. Only that man is justified to take wine, who can thereby do some good to himself, or can at least do no harm to himself. If his humota, hukhta and hvarshta, *i.e.*, his good thoughts, good words, and good deeds are in the least perverted by drink, he must abstain from it. The book advises a man to determine for himself once for all what moderate quantity he can digest without doing any harm. Having once determined that quantity he is never to exceed it. The most that a man should take is three glasses (Anaveme) of diluted wine. If he exceed that quantity there is a likelihood of his good thoughts, words, and deeds being perverted. This remind us of a Parsee Gujerati saying :—

જ્યે એક પીએતો દારૂ
બીજું પીએતો વારૂ
ત્રીજું પીએતો શરાબ
ચોથુ પીએતો આતુ ખરાબ.

(*i. e.*,) The first cup is a medicinal drink.
The second an allowable thing.
The third is a luxury.
The fourth brings on misery.

On the subject of the trade of wine-sellers, the Dadistan-i-dini says that not only is a man who makes an improper and immoderate use of wine guilty, but also a wine-seller who knowingly sells wine to those who make an improper use of it. It was deemed improper and unlawful for a wine-seller to continue to sell wine, for the sake of his pocket, to a customer who was the worse for liquor. He is to make it a point to sell wine only to those who can do some good to themselves by that drink, or at least no harm either to themselves or to others. *After the downfall of the Persian monarchy we find from Mahomedan writers that* the Zoroastrian Persians were the only persons who carried on the business of wine-sellers. The "Peer-i-Moghan," often alluded to by the celebrated Persian poet, Hafiz, in his well known Divan, is the Parsee wine-seller. Wine being altogether prohibited in the Mahomedan scriptures, no Mahomedan could carry on this business. So it fell to a Parsee's lot to do so. In India also, and especially in Guzerat, a Parsee liquor-seller was for the same reason up to recently a well-known figure in the villages. We will now speak of some of the usages and customs observed by the Persians when drinking wine. It was generally their custom to drink wine after dinner. The cup bearer went round in the assembly when it met in the hall after dinner. This appears from Herodotus and from Firdousi. The latter in his Dastan of Began and Manijeh thus speaks of the party that had assembled in the royal palace of Kaikhusro to participate in the rejoicings for the release of Began from the captivity of Afrasiab. "Khus

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22-29—King or Knave—R. E. Francillon.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

A RECOVERY of 3-16d. per oz. in the value of Silver is advised by Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday from London, and confirmed through private channels. Extra allotments of ten lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay were made, half at 1s. 4 3-32d., and half at 1s. 4⅛d., rates which show an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. upon those obtained by Government at Wednesday's regular sales. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £66⅜ for Fours, and £70⅛ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106½. Consols are quoted at 98⅞ *ex* dividend. French Rentes, at 105¾, in Paris, show no change. The market rate of Discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was ½ per cent. lower at 1½ per cent. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares were £1 higher in London at £52 per share : others unaltered. A further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver is reported today.

The weekly shipment of specie to India consisted only of £ 70,000 Silver to this port.

The Wheat and Mincing Lane markets were generally unchanged ; but we notice in the latter a further advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Coffee, this article continuing firm. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,290,000 quarters, which is 150,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Liverpool closed quiet yesterday ; Surats steady. The day's sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. 5⅜d. was still the rate for ready Mid-Uplands ; and American Arrivals were unaltered, the fresh quotation (for Oct.-Nov. deliveries) being 5 5-32d. Quotations for Surats generally also come unchanged ; but there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in the three grades of Bengals quoted. To-day the market closed quiet again, but with the sales reaching only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d lower for June-July and September-October deliveries, and 1-64d. in all other positions.

The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady, and quotations for Cloth come as before ; but we notice a decline of ⅛d. in the price of 40s. Mule Twist.

A moderate week's business was done in Liverpool, and it is noteworthy that out of the total of 45,000 bales placed since the previous Friday, none was sold on speculation ; and the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded amounted to 57,000 bales. The total Liverpool Stock had gained 15,000 bales during the week, but showed yesterday a deficiency of some 142,000 bales compared with last year, though, on the other hand, it was greater by 128,000 bales than the stock at the same time in 1886. The stock of Surats had decreased by 2,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 68,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off, since the previous estimate, by 60,000 bales, while that of East Indian Cotton was 5,000 bales more. From the annexed figures it will be seen that, compared with the two previous years, the total visible supply, as estimated yesterday, shows a diminution of some 176,000 bales and 225,000 bales, respectively. In the case of East Indian Cotton the falling off is 200,000 bales compared with last year and 57,000 bales as against 1886. It will also be noticed that the American Cotton now afloat, though double what was on the water at this time last year, is only a third of the previous year's quantity ; and in the case of East Indian Cotton the deficiency compared with the two preceding years is 91,000 bales and 61,000 bales, respectively.

It might be thought that the margin of ⅛d. per lb. in the price of Mid-Uplands in Liverpool, which yesterday's quotation shows compared with the price ruling at this time last year, affords, in view of the figures above referred to, some scope for "bull" operations ; but the continued steadiness of prices in New York and Liverpool appears to indicate that operators prefer to await some further guidance in connection with the coming crop before inaugurating any movement either way.

The New York Market was quite unchanged yesterday ; and to-day's telegram still quotes spot Mid-Uplands at 10 cents, though in August Futures the slight decline of 2 points at 10·08 cents is noted. Below we give our usual comparative figures relating to the movement of Cotton in America ; and with reference to receipts at the U. S. Ports it will be seen that the excess this year, as against the two previous seasons, is 191,000 bales and 164,000 bales, respectively, confirmatory of the now generally accepted conclusion as to the ultimate outturn of the crop.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts ..	22,000	8,000	23,000
,, exports to U. K. ..	24,000	7,000	59,000
,, ,, Continent ..	9,000	1,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,365,000	5,174,000	5,201,00
,, exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,589,000	2,643,000	2,220,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,705,000	1,655,000	1,657,000
,, Stock in the Ports ..	384,000	342,000	508,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds ..	2,010,000	2,216,590	2,265,380
,, ,, Surats ..	461,000	661,110	517,790

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool ..	782,000	923,330	654,130
,, London ..	21,000	30,000	15,000
American Afloat ..	40,000	20,000	120,000
East Indian ,, ..	68,000	159,000	129,000
	911,000	1,132,330	918,130
Price of Mid-Uplands ..	5⅜d.	5⅞d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera ..	4 3-16d.	4¼d.	3¾d.
Difference ..	1 3-16d.	1¼d.	1½d.

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day as to prices, but quiet in tone, and only a small business has transpired. Some demand has been experienced from shippers for Bengals and stapled Oomras, and spinners have been in the market to some extent for Wudwan and Tinnevelly ; but the day's transactions do not sum up more than 1,500 bales. Of these, the principal purchases have been of Wudwan, at Rs. 196 to 204 ; and Bengals, at 183 to 83½ ; the other lots being Barsee, at Rs. 217 ; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208 ; Jaffrabad, at Rs. 207 ; and Indore, at Rs. 189 ; with a little Khangaum at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet, with comparatively little business passing. Ekdani is quoted at Rs. 4-5-9 per cwt. for 91 per cent. and Rs. 4-5-0 for 85 per cent., and other descriptions may be called 6 pies to an anna per cwt. lower.

SEEDS also have ceased to attract much attention, and few transactions are reported in any kind. *Linseed* is quiet but quoted about the same as before. European buyers of *Rapeseed* having withdrawn from the market, prices have given way materially, but are irregular and uncertain in the absence of actual business. *Yellow Gujerat* has been quoted to-day at Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. ; *Yellow Cawnpore*, at Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. ; and *Red Delhi*, at Rs. 5-13-0 per cwt. *Poppyseed* is quiet at Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton ..	4,564 bales.
Wheat ..	108,716 cwts.
Linseed ..	11,433 ,,
Rapeseed ..	25,105 ,,
Gingelly ..	569 ,,
Poppyseed ..	2,427 ,,
Groundnuts ..	764 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The tone of the market is still dull ; but some engagements are reported to have been made to-day, for ready loading, at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton for the United Kingdom or Continent ; and a steamer is said to have been fixed at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per ton, but particulars have not transpired.

EXCHANGE opened firmer again at an advance of fully 1-32d. all round, which has been since maintained, and, in the case of Bank Telegraphic and 3 months' sight Credits, rather exceeded. A few Mercantile Bills have come out at 1s. 4 9-32d ; and a considerable business is reported an other lines at the enhanced quotations, Banks having bought from each other and private Paper at the same rate. We call the market firm at closing at—

Bank Bills on demand 1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .. 1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do. 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	,,
Francs do. 1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in view of the official announcement by Government of a new 4 per cent. Loan for 300 lakhs, on the conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, to be tendered for up to the 3rd proximo, opened at a decline of ¼ per cent.,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DE FABECK—May 26, at Eastborne, Sussex, Ada Isabel, youngest child of Deputy Surgeon-General W F De Fabeck, MD, Kamptee, aged 16 years—from pleurisy.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPILSBURY—June 2, at Colaba, the wife of Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—May 30, at 10, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of C R S Cadell, Esq., of a son.
CLARKE—May 29, at Landour, N-W P, the Wife of Mr R Clarke, CS, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, of a daughter.
COX—May 26, at Jamalpur, the wife of E W Cox, Clerk of Works, of a son.
OATES—May 25, at Bhagsoo Dharmsala, the wife of Captain C Cecil Oates, 1st Battalion, The Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHESTER—May 24, at Dehra Dun, Harry Dawkins Reardley-Wilmot Chester, Colonel, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, aged 52.
CONNOR—May 26, At Mhow, Central India, of small-pox, Major A S W Connor, RSC, Executive Engineer, PWD.
PEDEN—May 30, at Dukilngia, from acute atrophy of the liver, Robert Peden, Manager of the Dessai and Parbutta Tea Co. Ld, Jorehat, Assam.
SAUNDERS—May 22, at Chikalda, Berar, Leslie S Saunders, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, instantaneously, by a fall from his horse, aged 51 years.
THORNE—May 29, at the residence of her son, Samuel Loane, Vepery, Madras, Mrs. Lucy Ann Thorne, relict of the late Sergt-Major R F F Thorne, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

THE confident assurances that were given a few weeks ago that the fountain of honour having been exhausted by the distribution of Jubilee favours, there would be no birthday list this year, have been pleasantly deceived by the appearance of a list of the usual length and at the usual time. The Bombay side comes in for a rather more liberal distribution of honours than we are accustomed to. Everyone will be gratified at the bestowal of a Knighthood of the Indian Empire upon the Hon. Mr. West. People in Bombay had until lately thought that his great capacity and the excellent services that he had rendered to the Presidency had not met with the recognition that they deserved. The noteworthy thing is not that his name stands high in the honours list to-day, but that so many lists have appeared since he became a public servant of the first rank and that no place was found for him in any of them. The justice that has been done to him comes somewhat late, but Sir Raymond West will have the satisfaction of knowing that the compliment that has been paid him is cordially endorsed by the public of the Presidency in which his official life has been spent. There will, however, be in the minds of those who know how highly his work has been appreciated since a place in the Government gave him fitting opportunity for the exercise of his talents a lurking fear lest the next mark of confidence that may be shown him may deprive the Bombay Presidency of his services. Not less general satisfaction will be given by the bestowal of a Knighthood in the same Order upon our late Surgeon-General, Dr. Moore. In the Bombay medical service he was held in exceptional esteem, and the cordial manifestations of good feeling which were shown by all grades of the service when he retired a few weeks ago proclaimed him to be one of the most popular Surgeons-General that the Presidency has seen for many years. And he has left good work, as well as a good name, behind him. The merits of another exceptionally creditable professional career have been recognized in the inclusion amongst the new Knights of Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India. To the Companionship of the same Order two nominations have been made which will be unreservedly endorsed in Bombay. Whatever points may have been in dispute during the recent discussion of the Municipal Bill there was never any doubt as to the value of the services which had been rendered to the city under the existing Act by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Ollivant's contribution to the new measure has been candidly criticised, but criticism has not obscured the memory of the great zeal with which he has served the city and of the unflagging energy with which he pursued the single purpose of promoting the efficiency of the Municipal administration of Bombay. Major Bisset, too, is a public servant, the value of whose labours the public recognize as freely as the Government. The agency of one of the great railways is one of the most exacting of posts, carrying with it a multiplicity of obligations scarcely less great than those of an officer commanding an army in the field, and when the Government and the public concur in thinking that the incumbent of such a post has merited distinction the compliment is as high a one as can be paid. The duties of the agency have been largely increased since the administration of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was amalgamated three and a half years ago with that of the Bombay Baroda and Central India, and the marked efficiency with which the two lines have been worked during that period is in no small degree due to the energy and ability with which Major Bisset has carried on the administration. Amongst the nominations to the Order of the Star of India there are none in which this side of India is specially interested. The Maharajah of Travancore gets a K.G.C.S.I. apparently on pretty much the grounds which Sir Lepel Griffin described as inadequate in his striking speech at Rutlam a few months ago ; but the honour will be serviceable to his Highness as a declaration to his subjects that the Government of India have paid no heed to the unsparing censure which interested parties have passed upon his administration of the State. The nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and of Mr. Crosthwaite to Knighthoods in the Order is rather in obedience to precedent than in recognition of any special services that they may have rendered. The omissions from the list are doubtless as numerous as ever, though there are not many of them that are serious enough to be taken up as matters of public concern. The inclusion in the list of minor honours of the name of the excellent Public Works subordinate who assisted Mr. F. W. Stevens in the construction of the Victoria Terminus does however raise the question whether the Government might not have recognized the merits of Mr. Stevens's work in a more suitable way than by naming his assistant a Rao Saheb. It seems as though in the distribution of honours considerations relating to a man's services were largely qualified by considerations of a geographical order, and that his chances of recognition were in inverse ratio with his distance from Simla and from Bengal. Hence we suppose it would be inappropriate to institute a comparison between the contributions to public works and public architecture which Mr. Stevens has made, and those which stand to the credit of some others who have profited from the supreme advantage of being posted much nearer the steps of the fountain of honour than their professional brethren. The same principle of distribution seems to have been kept in mind in at least one other instance. It may be asked why, if it was deemed necessary to do honour to the Volunteer service, the commanding officers of the not very important corps at Allahabad and Simla were alone deemed worthy of the distinction. We could point to a commanding officer of Volunteers nearer at hand whose services in the good cause have given him at least as good a claim as either of these.

THE Municipal Corporation, if they fulfil the promise of the agenda paper, will this afternoon arrive at some decision concerning the new Municipal Offices—or Guildhall, if they can bring themselves to speak of the building by that much more convenient name. They have several questions to decide—questions as to cost, as to the extent of the building and its subsidiary arrangements, and as to the choice of an architect. On all of these points there will be clear guidance in the proposals that will be submitted, and the Corporation is sufficiently capable of returning plain answers to plain questions to be able to come to a definite conclusion on the whole matter without further delay. The subject, indeed, has been so long under discussion, and the attitude of the Corporation has been so vacillating in regard to it, that some measure of lost credit will be recovered if the members show that for once in a way they can come to a definite and intelligible resolution without infirmity of purpose and without undue delay. It would be affectation to deny that the controversy which the Corporation will this afternoon be invited to bring to an end relates to the choice of architects. We have been told by a gentleman not altogether uninterested in the issue that it is a question of styles. But we suspect that it would be almost as difficult to awaken a real interest in the Bombay Corporation in the merits of Venetian Gothic *versus* Indo-Saracenic as it would be to awaken the curiosity of the members in regard to the old battles between the Romanticists and the Classicists. The styles, at all events, will be very considerably obscured in the personality of their respective champions. It is a pity that this should be so, for there is much to be said concerning the architectural advantage of one style over the other. The personal equation in the problem, however, is not only the most prominent but it is also the one that need give the Corporation the least trouble. In regard to that matter they may proceed to the business in hand with an open mind and with the consciousness that they stand at this moment committed to nothing and to nobody, and to Mr. Chisholm as little as to any other architect in the world. We dealt not long since with Mr. Chisholm's claims, and though we gave what, *prima facie* at all events, were plain proofs that in paying five thousand rupees to that talented gentleman the Corporation were quit of all their obligations to him, he has not thought it necessary to answer our arguments upon the point. Mr. Chisholm, to put the matter briefly, went into the competition three and a half years ago, the premium was awarded to him though in two important respects he departed from the conditions, the money was paid him, and there the matter ends. He tells us that the conditions of the competition held out the hope that the successful competitor would be employed to carry out the designs. But these hopes must have arisen solely in a cheerful temperament. Certainly the conditions laid down for the competition gave no warrant for them. There was an express stipulation that the competitors should so prepare their plans that they could be carried out without further reference to the architect. All the other men of equal eminence in the profession with Mr. Chisholm saw in this condition such an absolute prohibition that they declined to compete. To them the stipulation seemed a reality. We cannot see how it can have seemed otherwise to so shrewd a man as Mr. Chisholm. If there was any hopeful element in it at all it was that it assured him that he would have no serious competition to deal with. And so, as a matter of fact, things turned out. The competition was so hollow that the judges, who had really been very indulgent to Mr. Chisholm in admitting his plans to the competition at all, refused to award the second prize.

The Corporation, then, are in nowise in the position in which they would have been put if in the first place they had invited a competition for designing and *carrying out* a building, and if in the second place there had been a real competition in obedience to their invitation. They are, as the diplomatists would say, vested with as complete a liberty of appreciation and of action as though this matter had never been heard of—certainly with more liberty than they possessed when, two years ago, for reasons which neither we nor they were ever able to understand, they abandoned the site to which in wiser moments they have returned. And the public will be disappointed if they do not make prudent use of their liberty. They will be invited to choose between two styles and two architects, though Mr. Chisholm tells as that it is purely a question of styles that has to be determined. He has put the controversy on that ground, and it ought not to be difficult for those who prefer another style to meet him there, even without calling in aid the judgment of the leading architectural paper, which complains of the incongruity and incompleteness of Mr. Chisholm's design, and detects in it a "half pretence of Indian design and workmanship." This judgment, however, is useful so far as it will disabuse native members of the Corporation of the belief that in voting for designs labelled "Indo-Saracenic" they would be declaring for a style harmonizing with the Indian spirit and satisfying to Indian necessities. No observer of architectural developments, indeed, would be astonished at the failure even of a very competent designer to arrive at a satisfactory result in the field in which Mr. Chisholm has elected to work. The merits of the Indo-Saracenic style were appreciatingly introduced to Western architects by Fergusson, but the renaissance of that style has scarcely yet passed out of the domain of literature. There has been no Pugin or Gilbert Scott or Street to do for the Indo-Saracenic what those great architects did for Gothic. Its principles have yet to be studied, and to be applied on a large scale by competent hands, before large ventures can be made in it with the promise of anything like an assured success. If the Corporation are as wise as the public expect them to be they will avoid an experiment of which the issue would be so doubtful as the construction of an important building in a style concerning which the architects of to-day, even with Fergusson in their hands, have still a good deal to learn.

We have been told that there is no value in the general uniformity that would be secured in the public buildings on the Esplanade if the new Municipal offices were put in the hands of a master of Gothic. The illustration cited in proof of the proposition is a group of three buildings in Venice, one Gothic, one classic, and one Byzantine. But no inference justifying the discord with environment for which Mr. Chisholm pleads must be drawn from this. Every great building is the expression of the art of the period that produced it, and as between two and three hundred years separate the dates of these buildings it is natural that they should be separated by a wide interval in style. If Venice had been built, as the New Bombay is being built, in a generation, a distinct and uniform character would have prevailed amongst its buildings, and it is misleading to plead the architectural diversities of a city that grew up gradually in the course of centuries as an example to be followed in the building up of a city that is the special creation of our own day. We do not know whether the Corporation will be disposed to accept the invitation which Mr. Chisholm has given them to discuss the merits of the Victoria Terminus before they decide whether the new offices shall be built in harmony or in discord with the buildings near it. The propriety of the invitation is not its most striking feature, but it is the result of it is to give new prominence to the widely appreciated merits of Mr. Stevens's work Mr. Chisholm must not complain. If Mr. Stevens has found advocates who make no secret of their belief that in the public interest the design and execution of the new building should be entrusted to him, their advocacy has become none the less cordial since one of his professional brethren has laid himself out to prove that his work is no better than it should be. But the verdict on the Victoria Terminus has been passed long since, and it is in no danger of being reversed. And as Mr. Chisholm has spoken with no undue reserve upon his claim to the consideration of the Corporation, there is no reason why Corporators who are content that a Bombay architect should be entrusted with Bombay work should be reticent concerning the proof that Mr. Stevens has given of his ability to ensure both the structural and the artistic success of any building entrusted to him. Mr. Chisholm's letter has certainly not struck the keynote of reserve for this discussion. He has told the Corporation that he is not a novice in architecture—a scarcely necessary piece of information we should have thought, seeing that the status of a novice and that of the recipient of a pension are not quite compatible. He is enjoying the well-earned fruits of his labours under the Madras Government, and though his enterprise in embarking on a new career in another Presidency is commendable, and has already been liberally rewarded, it is scarcely the business of the Corporation to encourage it by passing over a Bombay architect whose name is associated with one of the most successful works that have been erected in India under the British rule. They will not do this if they are satisfied that the question of choice of architects is perfectly open, and that the competition of 1884-5 has left no obligations behind it. And upon that point we have conclusively shown there need be no doubt whatever.

MR. DAVID GOSTLING sends us a lengthy rejoinder to our recent criticisms upon his proposal to put a statutory limitation upon the interest and commission drawn by mill agents. He is mistaken in supposing that we adduced the socialistic tendency of his proposals as a reason why they should not be discussed. We are too well aware that the last word has not been pronounced upon any economic or commercial project by attaching ugly epithets to it to meet any intelligently stated proposals in that way. Mr. Gostling gives us his account of what socialism means—as good an account as a hundred others might give each from his own point of view—but he forgets that the moment socialism emerges from the lecture hall stage of discussion and aims at becoming a practical scheme it must begin by the particular kind of statutory limitations, upon the rights of capitalists to get the market value for their money which he advocated in his letter to us ten days ago. His account of what socialism aims at is interesting, but the Gospel of the Socialists is a wide one, it has many interpreters, and they differ as greatly in their interpretation of it as the exponents of other Gospels have done

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has at length definitely determined upon spending the summer in Switzerland. His Highness, who has been staying at Ooty for some weeks past, will leave for Europe by to-morrow's mail steamer.

THE following members of the Western India Turf Club have been elected to act as stewards for the ensuing year :—Brigade-Surgeon A. U. Gaye, Lieut.-Col. St T. LeMarchant, R. A. ; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., C.I.E. ; Lieut Col. J. F. Willoughby, Colonel A. W. Becher, Mr. A. Keyser, and Mr. T. M. Filgate.

THE wheat crop throughout the whole Indus Valley is a splendid one this year. The Sind crops escaped the hailstorms which damaged the Punjab outturn, and the cold weather rains proved most beneficial. Twenty maunds an acre is the average outturn, as admitted by the cultivators themselves.

IT is probable that the exterior police in Hyderabad will be abolished. The Railway Company having declined to pay the portion of the pay of this body assessed upon it, the matter, says the *Deccan Times*, has been submitted to a committee for examination.

THE Thibetans are concentrating in some force in the Kupup Valley, which lies in Sikkim territory between the Tukola and Jalep passes, being thus quite close to our head-quarters at Gnatong. It can only be supposed, therefore, that they are not satisfied with their rough reception on the 22nd, and mean to try another assault upon Colonel Graham's position.

IT is said that the Secretary of State, although he has rejected the proposal to pay the Uncovenanted Service pensions at a fixed rate of exchange, is disposed to allow two years' leave in 20 to count towards pension, also for the service to count from the age of 21 instead of 22. The Government of India would no doubt support these proposals.

THE members of the Bengal Board of Revenue are to exercise generally all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively. The hon. Mr. Reynolds will exercise these powers in the Department of Land Revenue ; Mr. Peacock in the Departments of Miscellaneous Revenue ; and during the absence of Mr. Peacock, Mr. Halliday will exercise the powers with which Mr. Peacock is vested.

THE Uncovenanted officers in Simla intend holding a meeting shortly in connection with the agitation for the improvement of the position of the service generally.

THE question of how best to utilise the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs of contributing towards the defence of India is now awaiting the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion before the Government of India will take any action.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG'S REPLY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The House of Commons Select Committee on the Deccan Mines Frauds commenced its sitting to-day. The Committee, while retaining in their own hands the conduct of the inquiry, have given permission for Counsel to represent the parties interested. The parties represented by Counsel are the Company, Mr. Watson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sharp, the Sirdar Diler Jung, and H. H. the Nizam. Mr. R. D. Mayne, formerly Advocate-General of Madras, and Mr. Norton and the Hon. A. Lyttelton appear for the Nizam.

The Secretary to the Stock Exchange declared that the regulations had been discarded on the formation of the Company. The Secretary to the Company and the Directors had received remuneration at the rate of fifteen hundred pounds a year when there was no profit from the workings.

Mr. Batten, the Chairman of the Company, was severely examined. He admitted that Mr. Watson had bought back his qualifying shares directly after the allotment. Fully paid-up shares had been given him to qualify him to be a Director.

Pressed by the Chairman, Sir Henry James, Mr. Batten declared that he did not regard himself as bound to protect the public. He said there were only eight original shareholders. He did not examine the concession or the agreement. It was not his duty to do so. He made no estimate of the money value of the concession.

Sir Henry James makes an excellent chairman. He seemed indignant at Mr. Batten's cynical disregard of the interests of the investing public.

Mr. Labouchere leads in the examination of witnesses.

Sir Richard Temple is especially alert.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 2.

The prolonged delay in replyiug to the interrogatories addressed to Sirdar Diler Jung by the Hyderabad Government had given occasion to remark, the more especially, as it was understood that the reply was prepared some weeks since under legal advice The Government a few days since intimated to the suspended Home Secretary that the delay in replying to the interrogatories is unsatisfactory. He was requested to furnish the answers within three days, and this I understand he has just done.

The Sirdar finds the prolonged sojourn in Secunderabad under present circumstances inconvenient and irksome and desires to proceed to Bombay. Permission of the Government to this course has been withheld, and it is deemed likely that it will be accorded just now.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 3.

Abdul Huk has replied to the interrogatories addressed him by the Nizam's Government on his suspension last month. He alleges that the mining concession was always intended as a means of obtaining good terms for the railway scheme; that the proposal of, Mr. Watson, dated 7th November, 1882, which was accepted by the late Sir Salar Jung, was less favourable to the Government than the agreement which was ultimately made; that he was no longer negotiator in the mining scheme after his return to India in 1884, as all subsequent negotiations proceeded between Mr. Winter and the ex-Minister direct; that the reduction of the subscribed capital from half a million to 150,000 was against his advice, and that the ex-Minister and the Government of India are responsible for the reduction, that there was no divergence from the instructions in the final draft; and that the result would have been the same whether they called it the subscribed capital or first issue, the agreement having been approved both here and in England. He relies on the circumstance that until recently no endeavours were made to find fault with it. He alleges that he sold his own shares to Government, as that was the only way in which he could carry out the orders he had received to purchase shares; and he now admits his fourth share in the concession. He denies that the Government of India desired to limit the issue of shares to first issue.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs on the 1st June that the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Hyderabad Mining Concession commenced their sitting to-day, Sir Henry James being in the chair. There was a large attendance of the public. All parties were represented by counsel. The first witness was Mr. Leven, Secretary to the London Stock Exchange, who testified that no settlement or quotation had been asked for in the shares of the Company. Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Company, and Mr. G. M. Batten, Chairman, were then examined. Sir Henry James questioned Mr. Batten very seriously to elicit an explanation of his disregard of the interests of the shareholders in allowing 85,000 shares to be made over to Messrs. Stewart and Watson without any inquiry or estimate of the value of the concession. The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Deccan Mining Concession, has commenced to hear evidence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. James Maclean's motion for the repeal of the Indian Contagious Diseases Acts is fixed for debate in the House of Commons on the 5th inst.

NEW KNIGHTS.

Messrs. Stainer, Charles Halle, and the Hon. Theodore Ford, Chief Justice in the Straits Settlement, have been knighted.

MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's condition is still precarious.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The following appointments have been made to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

The Rajah Brooke of Sarawak and Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., to be Knights of the Grand Cross.

Mr. Cookson, Judge of the Court at Alexandria; Zulficar Pasha and Orphi Pasha, to be Commanders.

Majors Yate and Peacocke, of the Afghan Boundary Commission; Mr. Palmer, of the Egyptian Finance; and Colonels Western and Ross, of the Egyptian Public Works, to be Companions.

JUNE 3.

Mr. Alfred Dent has been appointed Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE PAPAL DECREE.

The Irish Bishops have written to the Holy Inquisition at Rome accepting the Decree against the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, but, at the same time, remarking that the Vatican has been ill-informed regarding the facts as to the land disputes in Ireland.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

A monster Temperance Parade at the Hyde Park took place yesterday.

A meeting was held, and resolutions were passed protesting against the Publican Compensation Clauses of the Local Government Bill.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, JUNE 1.

The Emperor Frederick has removed to Potsdam.

FRANCE AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JUNE 2.

M. Tisza, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber to-day, disclaimed any intention of offering affront to France, as he was desirous of the Austro-Hungarian Empire maintaining peaceful relations with that country.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS' LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following is the Birthday List of Honours:—

STAR OF INDIA.

To be a Knight Grand Commander:—His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Balarama Varma, Kulashekhara Kiritapati Mani Sultan, Maharaja Raj Rama Raja, Bahadur Shamsher Jang of Travancore.

To be Knights Commanders:—The Hon'ble James Broadwood Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Charles Haukes Tod Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions:—The Hon'ble James Westland, Bengal Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council; Anthony Patrick Macdonnell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Knights Commanders:—The Hon'ble Raymond West, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; the Hon'ble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Kazilbash, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Engineer, Government of India, for State Railways; Frederick Russell Hogg, Esq., C.S.I., Director-General of the Post Office of India; Sirdar Naoroz Khan, of Kharan; Surgeon-General Williams James Moore, C.I.E., late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Nawab Imam Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E., Mazari Chief, Dera Ghazi Khan Districts, Punjab; Mahamdhopadhyaya Sardar Atar Sing, C.I.E., of Bahadaur, Punjab; Raja Valugoti Srih Raja Gopala Krishna Yachendra, Bahadur, Pancha Hazar, Munsubdar of Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency.

To be Companions:—Edmund Forster Webster, Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired, late Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Lawrence, Commandant, 3rd Administrative Battalion, North Western Provinces Volunteers and of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps; Colonel James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army, late Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda; Edward Charles Kuyll Ollivant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Hira Saheb Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, Commander-in-Chief in the Rewah State; Major William Sinclair Smith Bisset, Royal Engineers, Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway; Meherji bhai Kuvarjee Tarapurvala, Dewan of Kolhapur; Charles Henry Tawney, Esq., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta; Colonel Thomas Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of Police, Madras; Henry Irwin, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle; Captain Buchanan Scott, Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, Calcutta; Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Superintendent, Shan States, in Burma; Lieutenant Colonel James Walker, Commandant, 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps; Ressaldar Major Muzaffar Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

OTHER TITLES.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Rao Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao, Zemindar of Bobbili.

The title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon S. Srinivasaraghavaiyang ar, Assistant Revenue Secretariat, Madras.

The title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzack, her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Jeddah; Hussan Ali valad Muhammad, Pleader, Karachi; Khan Sahib Sheikh Husain valad Sheikh Madar, First Grade Inspector, Bombay Salt Department, Kharaghoda; Hormusji Adarji Patel, Kharbari of the Native State of Sunth; Mancherji Rustamji Dholu, Magistrate and Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Aden; Hafiz Ali Mayhar Sahib, of the Arcot Family; Mirza Feroz Hussain, of the Carnatic Family; Malik Hakim Khan, of Mitha Tiwana, in the Shahpur District of the Punjab; Moulvie Muhammad Ibrahim, Secretary to the Jaunpore Municipality, North-Western Provinces; Muhammad Salaamoola Khan, of Deulghat, Honorary Magistrate, Buldana, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Subadar Major Pir Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, Pension Establishment, late of the 30th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

The title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Marsiram Vajeram, President, Kaira Municipality, Bombay; C. Kalyandsundaram Chetti, Deputy Collector, Chingleput, Madras; Honorary Surgeon M. Ayyaswami Pillai, Civil Surgeon, Cuddapah, Madras; W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner, Madras, Red Hills; Subramaniyan Aiyar, Registrar, Tinnevelly, Madras; C. V. Cunniah Chetti, Municipal Commissioner, Madras; S. R. Rama Subbaiyar, of Madura, Vakil, Madras High Court; A. Subapati Mudaliyar, Chairman, Bellary Municipality; Mr. Shiriram Bhikkaji Jatar, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Mr. Parshottam Rao Narayen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Amraoti.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Babu Harish Chandra Mittra, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal; Lalla Nanak Chand, Officiating Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Department, Sambhar Lake; Lalla Shimboo Nath, Superintendent Post Office Department, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces; Babu Kristo Chunder Ghose, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna; Kahn Chand, Tahsildar, Kangra, in the Punjab; Babu Kali Kishen Ghose, Assistant Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Nagpore; Babu Bepin Krishna Bose, Pleader, Nagpore; Babu Chutnath, Pleader, Raipur; Lalla Chhedi Lal, late Commissariat Agent, Cawnpore.

The title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Sardar Beer Singh of Mokerian, in the Hooshiarpore District of the Punjab.

The title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon Saiyid Husain Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras; T. Muhammad Ali, Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras; Kazi Habib-ul-Rahman, Hon. Magistrate, Burhanpore, Central Provinces; Bhotekhan Lalkhan, Member, Khamgaon Municipality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon Shrivullab Bhugwanji, retired Postmaster, Ahmedabad; Sitaram Khanderao, Assistant Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Bhikaji Amrut Chobbe, Assistant Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, Poona; Ramji Gangagi Bhore, late Nazir, District Court, Thana, Bombay; Pundit Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces; Beharilal Khajanchi, Hon. Magistrate, Jubbulpore; Deorao Venyaek, Vice-President, Akola Municipality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Rambillas Pokermull, Member, Amraoti Municipality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The title of Sirdar as a personal distinction upon Sujan Singh, Contractor of Rawalpindi.

The title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction upon the following gentlemen in Burma:—Maung Tun, Myook of 2nd Grade, in Shwebo District; Maung Aung Gyi, of Yen District; Maung Ket, Myook of 1st Grade, in Yaw subdivision of Pagan.

The title of Thaye Gaungngwa Diaya Min as a personal distinction upon the following gentlemen in Burma:—Shwedabo of the Shan State of Baw; Maung Tun Tha, Myook of 5th Grade, in Yaw District; Maung Myat Tun Aung, Myook of 2nd Grade, in Chindwin District; Maung Po Ka, Inspector of Police, in Mingyan District.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 3.

Captain Sutherland, Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir Asman Jah, left Hyderabad this morning for England *via* Bombay. Captain Sutherland goes home partly on account of his health and also on State business. He is perfectly acquainted with all the latest phases of the mining scandal here, and enjoys the unreserved confidence of the Minister in all political and State matters. His presence therefore in London will considerably strengthen the hands of the Nizam's Commissioner, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. Major Gough officiates as Private Secretary.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

Some stir is likely to be made about the cost of the London establishment of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, which is something like £9,000 a year. Of this sum Sir Richard Meade, the Chairman, draws £1,000, an allowance which is absurdly disproportioned to the value of the service rendered in return.

DACOITS' RAIDS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

The latest news from the Kalewa column is that the Tashon Chins have retired to the hills, and that the Shwegyobin pretender, also after holding Chingaing, with a mixed force of Burmans and Chins, and raiding two villages, killing three villagers and taking twenty-seven prisoners, retired to the lower range on the approach of the Mounted Infantry from Pouk. It is not proposed to follow them in the rains, though it is probable that a punitive expedition will be sent against the Tashon Chins in the cold weather.

In the meantime arrangements are being discussed to hold the Kale Valley by troops or military police during the rains. It is ascertained now that the sudden change of attitude of the Tashon Chief Sonpek, after taking the oath of fidelity last December, is due to the evil influence of the ex-Sawbwa of Kale and his minister, who, having much influence with the Tashon Chins, induced them to receive Shwegyobin.

THE LATE MR. J. POWELL.

Mr. J. Powell, of the Trigonometrical Survey, was killed by Burmans on the 27th, near Tamakhan, in the Shan Hills, not far from Fort Stedman. He had an escort, but it is believed that he wandered away from it. Particulars are wanting.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The Full Bench which will consider to-morrow the legal point reserved in the case of the Empress *versus* Nil Madhub Mitter, is composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Wilson, Pigot, O'Kinealy and Chunder Madhub Ghose.

At a meeting yesterday in connection with the Volunteer Reserve force movement a nucleus of 200 men was started and officers were elected.

Last evening's meeting in the Town Hall on the subject of the restitution of the Benares temples was a failure. About 100 persons were present. Captain Hearsey, the originator of the agitation, addressed empty seats. Three resolutions were passed asking Government to institute an inquiry, and if wrong have been done to the temples, restitution should be made, as was lately done with properties in Delhi, Lucknow and Fyzabad.

It is generally believed that Mr. Justice Wilson recommended the murderer Meher Ali to mercy.

BURMA AS A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

There is now reason to believe that all papers connected with the conversion of Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship have been sent home by the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be offered to Sir Charles Elliott, Mr. Crosthwaite succeeding him in Council.

RAIN AND CHOLERA AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 2.

A shower of rain has fallen at Ahmedabad. It has created great hopes of recovery in the hearts of the cholera-stricken people and expelled all fear from the minds of those living in localities which have been visited by the disease. The heat has considerably abated.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The amount of savings recommended by the Finance Committee is 128 lakhs, of which 69 lakhs represent saving effected in provincial contracts. The following are the economies suggested:—In the Punjab the revenue and expenditure are just in equilibrium. In Burma no gain. The North-Western Provinces can surrender Rs. 12,65,000; Central Provinces, Rs. 1,85,000; Bombay, Rs. 27,06,000; Madras, Rs. 14,07,000; Bengal, Rs. 11,52,000; Assam, Rs. 1,86,000. The total gain to the State by the renewal of provincial contracts will be, if the Committee's suggestions are carried out, Rs. 69,01,000. The savings anticipated, if the Committee's recommendation are accepted regarding provincial expenditure, are as follows:—Punjab, Rs. 1,88,000; the North-Western Provinces, Rs. 1,73,300; Central Provinces, Rs. 24,600; Bombay, Rs. 3,80,000; Madras, Rs. 4,02,000; Bengal, Rs. 3,64,000; Assam, Rs. 17,600; Burma, Rs. 22,000. The economies suggested in the Imperial and Miscellaneous Departments amount to Rs. 43,75,000. Simla allowance code, Rs. 5,34,000; Madras hill allowance rules, Rs. 25,000; Bombay hill allowance code, Rs. 14,000; Darjeeling allowance code, Rs. 17,000; Punjab hill allowance code, Rs. 26,000; Military hill allowances, Rs. 30,600; the Presidency house rent and other allowances, Rs. 1,21,000.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.

The question of retention or abolition of the Calcutta Mint has been decided in favour of that institution.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 3.

Heavy rain and recurring thunder along the Ghauts,—apparently the monsoon has burst on us.

HOME FOR NURSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The Government has ordered the supervision and erection by the Public Works Department of the Home for Nurses at Wellington in connection with Lady Roberts's scheme free of charge.

RAILWAY FROM BEZWADA TO HYDERABAD.

The Government of India in a resolution forwarded to the Government of Madras in connection with the railway from Bezwada to the Hyderabad frontier mentions that the Agent, Nizam's Railway, was recently asked on what terms the company would be prepared to undertake the working of the line; and it may be assumed for the present that the company will work the line.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 1.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Malacca arrived here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo, arrived here this evening.

JUNE 2.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay yesterday, at 6 p.m.

PENANG, JUNE 2.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛ ex-divd.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	58,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	782,000	"
" " Surats	76,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	21,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. Haselwood, with the English mails of the 18th inst., arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock this morning.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 1st.

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS's birthday was celebrated here with honours befitting the event. The day was observed as a holiday throughout the camp and city. The public offices, the Military office, the Residency office, and the Post office were all closed. In the evening of the 24th ultimo, the 5th Light Infantry, which is stationed at Camp Baroda, paraded in review order on the general parade ground. After firing a *feu-de-joie* with three rounds of blank ammunition the Regiment was marched to its quarters. The usual Darbar at the Residency and the grand turnout of the State troops did not take place, owing to the absence of his Highness from the capital.

Surgeon G. Fooks, I.M.S., the medical officer in charge of the 5th Light Infantry, was appointed Residency Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, on the 3rd ultimo. This appointment has given general satisfaction among the doctor's friends and brother-officers, and we all hope his assiduous duties will be recognised by the authorities. Rao Bahadur Yaswant Vasudev Athalye, M.A., LL.B., the City Judge, Baroda, has been transferred, and Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Vinayak Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B., from Amreli, has succeeded him. Since the good old days of Mr. Athalye, everybody expected that for the interest of the city folk a strong man might be sent here. The new judge is said to be the right man in the right place.

The thirteenth-day ceremony in honour of the birth of a son to his Highness the Gaekwar was celebrated at the Neilgherries, on the 25th ultimo, when the name of Jeysing Rao Gaekwar was given to the prince. In honour of the event sugar was distributed among all the State officials, sirdars, darakdars and the regular and irregular troops at Baroda, according to the traditional customs.

I regret to have to announce the death of Doctor Rustomjee Hormusjee Nanavati, L. M., Acting Military Medical Officer, Baroda State, which took place on Tuesday, in the city. The doctor's death is said to have been caused by pneumonia. At 4 o'clock, the same day, a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the bungalow to take part in the funeral ceremony. In accordance with the order issued by General A. Hardie, the Military Department had arranged for a funeral party under the command of Captain G. Wagentreiber. On the remains being carried to the "tower," the party saluted. The moment the funeral procession reached its destination, a short prayer was offered, and the remains of the deceased were deposited in their last resting place. At the "tower" were numerous friends who gathered to pay their last tribute to one who by his genial character and generous disposition had won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The deceased, who was about thirty-three years of age, leaves a widow and two children.

WHO DESIGNED THE TOWN HALL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A couple of paces in front of the principal door-way of the Roman Catholic Portuguese Cathedral may be seen a white marble slab, as old as 1847, covering the grave of André Constancio Augusto, a native of Goa, and one of the earliest Goan emigrants to Bombay—an engineer, architect and painter of very considerable renown in his time, and one whom popular tradition in and about Bombay, and his own gravestone, claims as the designer and architect of several important edifices and public buildings. Among them may be mentioned Christ Church, Byculla, and the Town Hall. The tablet further records that "André Constancio Augusto exercised his profession for over thirty years in the Bombay Presidency, having acquired a reputation which he daily added to and never sullied;" that "the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company awarded him the prize offered by them *for the best design for the Town Hall*;" that "he received a valuable present from the Most Noble Lord Clare, (then Governor of Bombay,) on the occasion of the construction of Christ Church, Byculla, and other works of his skill and intelligence."

But here, Sir, is a nut to crack. On the right wall of the vestibule of the Town Hall, about its middle, I have observed a large white mural tablet, recording that:—

"The Town Hall was built from designs by Colonel Thomas Cowper. Commenced A. D. 1821. Completed A. D. 1833:—Architects: Col. Thomas Cowper, Capt. Charles Wadington, Bombay Engineers."

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand why, if Col. Cowper was, as is probable, the designer and one of the architects of the Town Hall, the name of André Constancio Augusto should have been associated in such a very important way, as I have already described, with this great architectural work; or why, on the other hand, as there is good reason to believe, Col. Cowper should have been credited with another man's work if Andre Constancio Augusto is, as popular report and his own monument claim him to be, the real designer and architect of our Town Hall? Will somebody please explain?—Yours, &c.,

F. F. C.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

WHAT is believed to be a deliberate attempt to wreck and loot a goods train is reported from Bir on the Jabalpur line of the G. I. P. Railway. Unfortunately, the attempt was partially successful, for a passenger train was thrown off the rails, causing considerable delay to traffic, though resulting in little injury either to rolling stock or passengers. It appears that a rail had been torn up, and the train which left Bombay at 7-30 on Thursday morning was the first to travel over that portion of the line. It consisted of nineteen vehicles, inclusive of fourteen third-class carriages. The train left Khundwa punctually for Jabalpur. It arrived there at 3-19, leaving again at 3-24. Shortly before mileage 373 was reached speed was slackened, preparatory to stopping at Bir station. Here the engine suddenly left the rails, and dragged the fourteen third-class carriages after it, before it could be brought to a standstill. A rail on the left side of the down line had been removed, and the train was disabled. Information was speedily conveyed to Bir and transmitted to Khundwa. Breakdown gangs were speedily on the spot, and by ten o'clock in the morning the train was able to proceed on its journey. Goods traffic was, as a consequence, seriously delayed, the line here being single; but through traffic was resumed before the Jabalpur mail passed the station on Friday afternoon. None of the vehicles were injured.

It is stated that other attempts have been made to derail trains on the G. I. P. Railway, and the theory the officials are compelled to adopt is that the intention is to loot trains carrying grain, which at this time of the year are especially numerous. In this particular instance it is assumed that the intention had been to derail a grain-laden train, but that the would-be wreckers, miscalculating or improperly knowing the time at which the goods trains pass, had plucked up the rail in the night to find to their disappointment that the train they brought to a standstill contained a sufficient number of people to oppose their operations had any attempt at loot been then essayed. Strict inquiries are being made by the Railway Police, but as yet, we understand, no arrests have been made. It is a matter for gratulation that the passengers escaped with only a slight shaking from what might have proved a most disastrous affair.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER, K.C.B., who commands the Murree Division, held a special Queen's Birthday Parade at the Flats on the 24th. About twelve hundred troops were on the ground—a monster parade for the Hills,—and their scarlet uniform presented a most brilliant spectacle in the lovely scenery, against the green hills and distant snows.

LIEUTENANT MURRAY, R E., Military Works Department, has been ordered to proceed to Simla and report himself to the Inspector-General of Military Works.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated that it has been arranged with the War Office that when a British officer is permitted to remain in India for a time, after the completion of a tour of service there, he will be allowed to draw pay from Indian Revenues until the date of his return to England, provided that the charge to India does not in any case exceed that of his pay for a period of two months, and that an officer shall not, under such circumstances, be entitled to draw more than the British pay of his rank, without allowance, in respect of the time spent in India.

MILL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent article you, in criticising my published letter upon the Gordon Mill, stated that my proposals, that a law should be passed limiting the interest chargeable by mill agents to 6 per cent., and their commission to some reasonable proportion of the profits made, were in the direction of socialism, inferring that such a tendency was sufficient for their condemnation, taking them out of the region of practical discussion.

It is not clear whether, in making these remarks, you were referring to the question of interest or that of commission. If the former, then I am obliged to reply that socialism has been the law of England for hundreds of years past: for the ancient law of usury, limiting legal interest to 5 per cent., was only repealed about 50 years ago, and many competent persons, who have written on the subject, are of opinion that the Government, in repealing this law, made a most retrograde step, which has had immense influence in placing the poor and needy within the clutches of the rich, making the latter ever richer at the expense of their poorer brethren.

We all know the stock arguments in favour of the repeal, that the provisions of this beneficent law were being constantly evaded by false amounts being placed on the bonds, and that payments were made by the lenders partly in bad cigars and liquors, and partly in worse pictures. But the great fact remains that by the repeal of this law encouragement was given to, and a premium placed upon extortion.

Your remarks, I think, show, if your words are to be taken as they stand, but a limited acquaintance with socialism and the root and branch reforms it aims at bringing about. Socialism, as the doctrine is taught by its recognised leaders and exponents, has no concern with capitalists as such, it looks with indifference upon the rival claims of agents and shareholders. It approves of the tendency of the times to swallow up smaller concerns into larger, and to develope these latter into limited companies, as teaching the people, the workers, their foremen and superintendents, the principles and practice of co-operation, so that when the proper time comes, and limitless competition in making goods to sell has brought down the profits of every concern to zero, the system of interest-mongering will fall by its own inability to continue. Then the new era will begin, we know not how soon, of producing goods not for the purpose of *selling at a profit*, but for the purpose of *using them*. *Then* rent and interest will be abolished, universal co-operation in producing things useful to the community will become obligatory upon all rich and poor, town, and country will be divided up into small municipalities or communes of a manageable compass, each containing its complete circle of farms and artisans, sufficient to supply its separate community with food, clothes and houses. Each commune will have its representatives in its own town or county municipality, and each municipality will again be represented in the Great Assembly of the nation. Two hours' work per day, when every one works to produce something useful, will be sufficient to supply a moderate competence, while in factories, mines and roads, or other distasteful and laborious work, there will be two shifts daily, so arranged that all shall have three or four Sundays per week, instead of one or none as at present. So small an amount of useful labour is required from each when all able-bodied persons, or at least all able-bodied men co-operate to that end, that each will have ample time to associate with others for the purpose of making such luxuries as may be to his taste, and I should judge that in this way the trade of pianoforte-making and art furniture will go on very much as at present. Though as in those days there will be no servants, and each will take his or her turn of cooking at the communal restaurants, houses and rooms will necessarily be of as small and *bijou* dimensions as possible.

If you were referring to the extortionate commission now obtained by agents in the one pice a pound spinning and weaving mills, I fail to see how a law intended to limit and place a proper check upon this extortion can be called socialistic. The laws are made, not for the good, not for those who are willing to live, and let live, but for those who taking advantage of their position, override the provisions of existing laws, and thinking naught of the trust reposed in them by their fellows, by the want of enactments meeting their special case, clutch at profits out of all proportion to the services rendered. I seriously charge mill agents who base their remuneration upon gross values irrespective of profits with being in this unenviable position, and I say that it is the bounden duty of Government to step in and redress so great an evil.

At the meeting I stated that it was obligatory upon the directors to provide a sufficient amount of profits for depreciation, and that the directions in the Indian Companies' Act were sufficiently clear upon this matter. This latter statement was denied by the company's solicitor who was present at the meeting with the Act in his hands. With your permission I will set out the arguments, the cogency of which I cannot but admit, as to the absolute necessary of providing to keep intact the capital of the company:—

Sec. 74.—*Provisions for the protection of members* states that "such balance-sheet *shall* contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the company, arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to table A. in the first schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit."

Table A.—The model Balance-Sheet, Credit Side, III., Property held by the Company states, "The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund or profit and loss."

These two clauses are absolute in the clear directions given to provide for depreciation. Sub-section (74) of table A contains a permissive clause. "The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the company, such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the company or any part thereof."

But Sub-section (72) states, "no dividend *shall* be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the company." It is certain that there can be no profits until a sufficient sum has been set aside year by year to provide for the replacement of machinery and reconstruction or repair of buildings. Therefore even in the sub-sections, the directors are confronted with an obligatory clause *shall* as against an apparently permissive clause *may*.

But we are not left in doubt as to the real state of the law on this subject. The Indian Act is copied from the English Act almost word for word. It is the peculiarity of English Statute law, that where the definitions apparently leave room for two meanings, the judge bases his decision, in the absence of explicit directions upon the dictates of common sense. It was held in "Davison *vs.* Gillies (Buckley on the Companies Acts p. 462) that the London Tramway Company could not, under the provision of its articles, pay dividend on its ordinary shares except out of net profits, *and that there were no net profits until the depreciation of the tramway by wear and tear had been provided for.*" Buckley also states p. 458, under the same sub-section (73); and referring to the same table A as follows: "But if a dividend be declared without proper investigation of the financial position of the company, and no profit and loss account be prepared, but only an account of receipts and payments, making no allowance for risks, the burden is on directors to show that the dividend was properly declared, and in default a director will be ordered to refund the dividend he has received. If the directors pay dividends out of capital they may be liable for the whole amount so misapplied."

That one decision of the Tramway Company forms a precedent which no director in his senses dare ignore. In Indian spinning mills what is our position? The boilers wear out in five years, the greater part of the machinery in fifteen years, the engines in twenty years, and the buildings in forty years. In England, the home of the spinning industry, it is obligatory to charge 2½ per cent. per annum against the depreciation of buildings, and 7½ per cent. per annum against the depreciation of machinery. Here the mills or the greater part of the native-managed mills put by nothing or next to nothing under this head. Their capital instead of remaining intact as made obligatory by law and common sense is being rapidly eaten away, so rapidly as to spell ruin to all concerned.

I say that no agent of any "pice-a-pound" mill is entitled to pay himself one rupee as commission until depreciation has been properly provided for, and that if they or their directors do not see to this, it will be the duty of the officer charged with administration of the Act to ask the permission of the Government to obtain the opinion of the Advocate General upon the subject, and so be put in the proper position to see that the provisions of the law are no longer systematically set at naught. As to the general question of mill agents and shareholders, I frankly admit that I am coming to the conclusion, that in such of the pice-a-pound mills where agents openly declare their intention to grasp all that the law allows them to take, irrespective of the dividends of their fellow-shareholders, the interests of such shareholders and agents are antagonistic, and that shareholders will only secure their rights and redress their wrongs by forming a Shareholders' Association for the protection of their special interests.—I am &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A QUESTION FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES.

If Sind has really been spared to Bombay, how much (!) of the credit is due to our hot-house politicians and holiday platform stumpers? Not very much, I am afraid. Had the disposal of the question rested with these gentry, Sind might have been taken away from us before a hundred more politicians could have become graduates of the University. But thanks to the Press, more especially to our English dailies, rich in power as well as opportunity, Bombay has been spared this cruel mutilation, at least for the present. The Press is becoming a power in India, though not always a power for good. Public opinion in England is becoming more and more inclined daily to redress our legitimate grievances. "Send us facts"—"show us that you feel"—such is the exhortation we receive from friends in England. What a scope for usefulness is here if our public men work but half as bravely as they talk and with steady perseverance? Three days' speech-making, in pleasant December, on subjects which the speakers have hardly scratched the surface of, cannot save the country. Nor can Imperial politics alone serve our purpose, though it saves us the trouble of acquiring precise and accurate information. On this aspect of political work in India for the Indians the utterances of the *Bombay Gazette* are marked by wise forethought.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE NIZAM'S LAKHS.

It is a satisfaction to us to see that the *Bombay Gazette* takes the same view of the Nizam's so-called offer of sixty lakhs of rupees to the Government of India that we took months ago when the subject was first broached. There are many ways in which a Native Prince may co-operate with the Paramount Power in the interests of the country; but antecedent to each and all of these is the happiness and contentment of his own subjects. In fact, that is the best form of co-operation that the British Government expects. But we fail to see, in this connection, why the armies of the Native States may not be utilized for the general purposes of the Empire while at the same time making them efficient and locally more useful.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Bombay is once more beginning to cause some uneasiness in the city from its impure condition in the present hot weather. Besides being somewhat discoloured, the water has a fishy smell about it and a slightly disagreeable taste; and at a period of an epidemic like the present, when death and disease stare us in our face from a very short distance beyond the city, we do not wonder at nervous people shuddering even to use the water for washing purposes. It is a pity that nothing came out of the important question raised by Dr. Blaney at the Corporation the other day about the impurities in the water of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Apart from the danger, however remote, of the water of this costly reservoir running short through fissures known to exist somewhere and yet remaining undiscovered, the quality of water supplied from it is another serious matter for the consideration of our City Fathers. Dr. Blaney complained that sometimes he got filtered, and sometimes unfiltered, water. The Commissioner evaded his question by saying that the filter beds were too small. This was no answer, for if they were too small one day they would be too small every day. Dr. Blaney wished for information but got nothing. Eight or ten months ago he asked for an analysis of the *filtered* water at Malabar Hill and Bunderwada, and at the Vehar Lake; but no reply has yet been returned. When salaries are to be raised then the Happy Persads are the most competent servants the world has ever seen, with ready-made information at their wit's end on anything and everything you want, but when real work is to be done it is shirked and big, big lions come up in the way and terrify them.—*Rast Goftar.*

ENGLISH PRODUCTION AGAINST INDIAN COMPETITION.

Even in the matter of import duty on our silver wares, justice and policy demand that the duty be at once abolished. The question of fiscal necessity apart, the very doctrine of free-trade, which the British public make a profession of, ought to force them to act up to what they enforce upon others. We cannot believe that, when a poor country like India can be made to forego her revenue from imports, even in the teeth of her financial necessities, a rich exchequer like that of England would require the help of an import duty on our silver wares. On the contrary this duty is looked upon as characteristically to savour of a protective nature, because its existence is said to promote the interests of the British silversmith as against the skill and genius of the Indian silversmith. Remarks on this point in last Thursday's *Gazette* are very pertinent and emphasize the general belief of the British import duty partaking of the nature of a protective one. As viewed by the British financiers any number of fresh duties may be considered necessary, but then in that case they must prepare themselves to give up the doctrine of free, unrestrained trade. Are not our own import duties on the very same grounds equally justifiable, but their mention and a demand for their reimposition is met with the retort that the British Government being essentially in favour of free trade they would not countenance any thing that would either check it or encourage any duties that would be in nature protective.—*Native Opinion.*

THE MONSOON AT COCHIN.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers have received the following telegram from Cochin, about the weather:—"Bar impassable, therefore believe Monsoon has commenced; rains good, no storms at present."

Assistant Surveyor Yussuf Sharif and two Daffadars belonging to the Quartermaster-General's Department, who were with Colonel Yate's delimitation party and remained behind at Herat in February last, have just reached Quetta, having completed a survey of the Tanna and Zamindawar districts on their way back.

The following purchases of horses for military purposes will be made by Government during the year 1888-89:—Australian and Cape horses for Cavalry and Artillery, 339 in Calcutta and 603 in Madras; Arabs and Persians, for Artillery and Madras Native Cavalry, 382 in Bombay; of country-breds 200 will be purchased. Of this number as many full-grown horses as are suitable will be procured, the remainder being made up of young stock from 1½ year old and upwards. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, for Arabs and Persians Rs. 550, and for country-breds what they will fetch. Each horse in each class will, however, be valued separately and priced according to the merits.

A contemporary notices that a Ceylon tea, coffee, and chocolate room has been provided at the Brussels International Exhibition; but no mention is made of India. Is this another instance, it asks, where the young planters of Ceylon are to be credited with greater push and enterprise than their elder brethren of the Continent?

The road from the foot of the hills to Naini Tal seems specially fatal to Tonga ponies. At the late meeting in London of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Company's shareholders, General Trevor stated that, up to date, the Company had lost Rs. 14,000 by the service, chiefly from fatalities among the cattle, pneumonia being the prevailing epidemic. If this goes on the Company will, it was stated, have to stop the service altogether.

Telegraphic information from Gnatong shows that large numbers of Thibetans were, on the afternoon of the 28th ult., in the Kapup Valley, apparently preparing for a night attack. For several days previously large numbers have been crossing and re-crossing Jalep Pass, and signs of fortifications being erected have been noticed. Large fires have been burning daily in the pass. The estimated loss of the enemy on the 22nd ult. in the official account is placed at 200 killed and wounded.

No reference whatever to the Chin rising is to be found in the Burma bulletin this week; and that movement has apparently ebbed away as quickly and mysteriously as it came. It seems doubtful, remarks an up-country paper, whether there is any purpose to be served by the expeditionary columns persisting in movements upon Indin and Gungaw, where they probably will not come with any enemy, but will certainly be overtaken by the rains in a very difficult and unhealthy country. But, "it continues, whatever else may happen, this raid has established the reputation of the Tsawbwa of Kalewa for loyalty and smartness. He was carried off at the first rush, it will be remembered, by the Chins; but by promising to side with them got them to release him. As soon as released he turned on and defeated his captors, and by the time reinforcements arrived they were found to have dispersed and disappeared."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Small Cause Court re-opens.
„ 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
„ 6.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A.
„ 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
High Court re-opens.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

BENGAL.

Singular Charge at Calcutta.—Narain Chunder Bhuttacharji applied for a warrant against Mr. Watson for cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000. Complainant alleged that having seen an advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette*, wanting a cashier, by Messrs. Watson & Co., of No. 8, Old Post Office Street, he applied to that firm, who were going to start business. The advertisement showed that the cashier, who would receive a monthly salary of Rs. 50, would have to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security. Complainant called at the office and submitted his application, which was accepted by a man who called himself Watson, managing partner of Messrs. Watson and Co. A letter of appointment was given by Watson to complainant, who paid Rs. 2,000. Before this payment was made an agreement was drawn by Watson, who signed it as Watson and Co., acknowledging payment of Rs. 2,000 as security for the post of cashier, for which complainant had been appointed by the firm. The following day the office was removed to Commercial Buildings. This had taken place on Saturday last. A couple of days after, Watson had absconded with the money. His Worship said that the alleged offence having been committed in Old Post Office Street, he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and referred complainant to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The High Court and Small Cause Court Buildings.—The Government have authorised the sale of the High Court and Small Cause Court Buildings together with the adjoining stables and Marine Storeyard. The property will be made over to the purchasers on the 1st July, 1891, before which time it is anticipated that new buildings will be available, but if from any unforseen causes the Government are unable to vacate the premises by that date, rent at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the amount of the purchase-money will be paid to the purchaser's until the buildings are vacated.

A Barrister in Jail for Debt.—On Wednesday at the Madras High Court, Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, submitted through Mr. Goodrich, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, a petition against the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed upon him. This petition was considered by their Lordships Mr. Justice Wilkinson and Mr. Justice Shephard, Messrs. Etherajulu Pillai and Co., merchants of Bezwada, the judgement creditors, at whose instance Mr. Waddy was arrested and incarcerated, filed a counter-petition, which was considered with Mr. Waddy's petitition. On the matter been called on for disposal neither party appeared, nor were they represented by counsel. After reading the petition and counter-petition and the records of the case, their Lordships were of opinion that the petitioner's committal to jail was perfectly legal, and that they were not aware that there were any provisions of the new Debtors Act specially applicable to Mr. Waddy's case. Mr. Waddy could secure his immediate release by satisfying the decree for which he was now in jail, or by further satisfying the Court that he was suffering from serious illness. Their Lordships therefore saw no reason to interfere in the matter and dismissed Mr. Waddy's petition.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The Murder of Sowar Sunt Ram.—The Police are making very strict enquiries *re* the murder of Sowar Sunt Ram, of the 10th B. L., who was robbed and killed, the other day, near the village of Sanghoi. It is said that the Police have been able to trace the murderer, a goldsmith, who very likely had accomplices. This district is notorious for murders for some time past, and the Government should take steps to suppress highway robbery and murder.

Rain at Benares.—The heavy rain we had on the 29th May morning has damaged a large consignment of salt and rice which, owing to the want of a sufficient number of covered goods-sheds, was lying unprotected on the open goods-platform of the Benares cantonment station. The loss is estimated at several thousands of rupees. The absence of sufficient and suitable accommodation to store goods at the cantonment station itself points to the necessity for the retransfer of the goods station to Rajghat.—*Pioneer.*

Magistrates and Dalals.—In regard to the steps being taken to exterminate the dalals the names of several have been sent in to the Magistrate, who has ordered them to be turned out of the Court compound. One dalal has dropped in for a criminal prosecution for having taken Rs. 16 from a woman for filing her complaint and obtaining copies of orders.—*Ibid.*

The Bill for amalgamating the judicial system of Oudh with that of the North-West under a common High Court has been drafted, and is ready for presentation to Parliament. So much and no more is known for certain in this country about the measure. But it is pretty well understood that the strength of the High Court bench will be raised to seven judges, and that the Bill will contain a general clause enabling the Governor-General in future to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to any place which he desires without the necessity of resorting to Parliament for legislation.

The Government of India has passed orders for transferring Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Durbar. At the time of the rendition of Mysore the fort contained an arsenal and was occupied by British troops, and it was in consequence retained within the limits of British jurisdiction. But the stores having been removed, and the troops withdrawn, the fort is no longer wanted, and it has been delivered over to the Maharaja. Opportunity has been taken at the same time to effect another rectification of boundary by bringing the Residency house and ground, which have been hitherto outside the British pale, within it.

BURMA.

Official Summary of the State of Burma.—The last weekly official summary of the state of Burma says that in the Northern Division Mandalay town and district were quiet. In Shwebo there were three dacoities, in two of which cattle were looted but recovered. The Myadounga and Ruby Mines districts were undisturbed. In Bhamo a body of 400 Shans established themselves on the night of the 20th May. At 4-30 a.m. on the 21st, Captain O'Donnell, Lieutenant Elliott and 75 Ghoorka police attacked them and after a severe fight lasting till noon, drove them from their positions. Of the enemy forty-nine were killed and six prisoners taken, and of those who escaped 100 are thought to have been wounded, including the leader. Our loss was eight killed and fifteen wounded.

In the Central Division Kyoukse was quiet. Several dacoities occurred in Yeu: in one of these five houses were burnt and two licensed guns captured. The dacoits were finally driven off. In an encounter with dacoits the police killed three and captured one, and also took some arms and ammunition. Two notorious leaders are reported to have died from wounds received in a recent encounter with police and villagers. In the Sagain district there were seven dacoities, in one of which a woman was murdered, and in another 45 houses were burnt. In another case the police followed up the marauding gang and recovered all the looted property. The police also surprised two dacoit camps: in one a dacoit and three guns were captured, and in the other three dacoits, including an important leader, were killed and nine guns captured. The Upper and Lower Chindwin Districts were undisturbed.

The Southern and Eastern Divisions were generally quiet. In the Minbu district 1,000 dacoits surrendered under the recent proclamation. In Pagan the police captured four dacoits and two guns, and recovered some looted cattle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain W Phippen, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, empty.

The s s Katie, 2,116 tons, Captain M P Lund, sailed on Saturday for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

The B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, sailed on Saturday for Marmagoa with a general cargo and 65 passengers on deck.

The s.s. Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R Jones, cleared outwards on Saturday for Hamburg and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E Denegri, sailed for China on Saturday, laden with a general cargo and one cabin and three deck passengers.

The s.s. Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, with a cargo of wheat and seeds, and Mr and Mrs Lyall, and Mrs Nicol, as cabin passengers, in addition to two deck.

The s.s. Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain A Ritson, from Middlesborough (Feb. 14), arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a cargo of iron and coke. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The B I steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain Mackerness, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon from Port Louis and Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and four first class, fourteen second class and 90 deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Ethiopia, Captain W S Paterson, sailed on Saturday for the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden, and with the following passengers:—Rev Father L A A Fernandez, for Cochin; Mrs Lewis and child, for Cannanore; and 12 deck for various ports.

The B I steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi and the Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain O Mitchell, Mrs and Master Wynne and two children, Messrs J Winter, J Maclean, C Mitchell, J Hunter, A S Tait, and A Hawkins, and 95 deck.

The City line steamer City of Carthage, 1,716 tons Captain W Grieve, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col A and Mrs Oldham, Miss K and Master P Oldham and infant, Captain A Masters, Lieut E H Coles, Mr J R and Mrs Barton, and infant, Mrs, Reynolds, child, infant and a Nursing Sister.

The P & O steamer Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crew, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Hongkong (May 12), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon. Justice Scott, Hon Justice Jardine, Lieutenant Carpendale, Mr G Ratt, and three deck from Colombo; eighty deck, for Mecca, from Penang and Singapore, and eight deck for Malta.

The B I S N steamer Purulia, Captain J Robertson, will sail this morning for Karachi and the Persian Gulf, laden and with the following passengers:—Major A C and Mrs Talbot and two natives, for Bussorah; Miss Pritchard and Surgeon W. E. Jennings, for Karachi; Fleet-Surgeon N. T. Connolly, for Muscat; Messrs Yasuf Bin Abdoola Ebhrahim, Jussum bin Mahomed bin Ebrahim, Syed Mussayed, Faid bin Khelut, Kader Adwani and brother and Alli bin Amer, for Falia; and sixty-five deck for several ports.

THE OUTWARD CHINA MAILS.

The P and O steamer Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain C D Sams, which sailed on Saturday for Colombo and Honkong, carried the fortnightly China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mr T H Cook, for Sydney; Mr Craddock, for Shanghai; Mr S H Joseph, for Hongkong; Messrs A L Pirie, H A Harson, and J Rahimtoola for Colombo; and Mr Straker, for Yokohama.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chelydra ..	1574	Peace	A	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Miranda.....	1090	Phippin	E	C. Eduljee.
„ Sorrento ...	1775	Ouston	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eastbourne.	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida.....	1474	Dagnino	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Berenice ...	1707	E. Perini	L	O. Van Haffer & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Yesso	1331	T. Trotter	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Flambro....	1149	Grinauld	O	Bombay Co.
„ Amphitrite.	..	Lemesich	P	J. Janni Esq.
„ Europa	1492	Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Guildford ..	1475	Snailes	1	Cory Bros.
„ Katie	2116	Lund	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Algoma	1892	Murray	3	Cursetjee Eduljee.
„ C. Tower ...	1927	Hamley	4	Captain.
„ Lombardy..	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
„ California..	2214	Green	4	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ New Comen	1387	Hanson	7	Lang, Moir & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1469	Davies	8	Captain.
S.S. P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	9	V. Ebrani.
„ Crathorne ..	1810	McCulloch	10	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Yesso (s)	Trotter	Karachi, May 31.
	Warora (s)	Mackerness	Port Louis, May 22.
	Cedar Branch (s)	Ritson	Middlesborough, Feb. 14.
3	Khiwa (s)	Crew	Hongkong May 12.
	Pachumba (s)	Macfadyen	Karachi, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Teheran (s)	Sams	Colombo and Hongkong.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson	Calcutta & Coast.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
	Lawada (s)	Pearson	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Calcutta.
	Bormida (s)	Denegri	Hongkong.
3	Europa (s)	Jones	Hamburg & Liverpool.
	Katie (s)	Lund	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels entered outwards on Saturday last:—
Steamer Yesso, for Antwerp.
„ Lilburn Tower, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

29 Thisbe s ..... Sirovich ..... Haujam, May 13.
Shahzada s ..... Rudd ..... Moulmein, May 22.
30 Arabia s ..... Laird ..... Glasgow, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.—Steamer Tanais. Barque Star of Denmark.
May 30.—Steamer Nowshera.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

30 Clan Buchanan s ... . Liverpool.
31 Goalpara s .... Rangoon.
Delhi s .... Coconada.

May. DEPARTURES.

30 Nerbudda s .... Rangoon.
Ellora s .... Calcutta.
Nurjahan s .... Calcutta.
Clan Ranald s .... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 2.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall (s) 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 317 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co,
City of Carthage (s) 185 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji.
California (s) 650 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 12 bales wool, S Ragowji; 8 bales wool, K Khooshal; 359 bales hemp, L Bhanji and Co; 6 bales hides, B E Small; 6,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 5,422 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 300 bales wool, G Toolsidas.

For London.

Chelydra (s) 25 casks Indian pickle, A Salmon and Co; 62 cwts deer horns, M Sulliman; 90 cwts gum, D Ramji; 231 cwts ginger and 52 cwts gum, &c, S Ramji; 10 bales woolen rugs, Haim and David.
Siam (s) 4 boxes silver coins (Rs 30,475), G Madhow, rao.

For Hull.

Sorrento (s) 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 15 bales hides, Punnett and Co.

For Hamburg.

Europa (s) 13 cases rose oil, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion (s) 600 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 600 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Havre.

Algoma s—8,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Crathorne s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Lilburn Tower s—44,598 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Star of Victoria s—4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Berenice s—210 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Eastbourne s—300 bales cotton, William, Bell and Co; 525 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice.

Eastbourne s—1,000 cwts castorseed, S Dharamsee.

For Port Said.

Guildford s—412 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.
Newcomen s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—8 bales yarn, Tatta and Co; 175 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy's—35 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales yarn, Tatta and Co; 75 bales twist, D P Marker.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, P Merwanji; 5 bales twist, S Nuthoo; 6 chests opium, H Mooltanchand; 2 chests opium, T Hukimchand; 7 chests opium, J Moolchand; 3 chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 13 chests opium, R Juggannath; 21 chests opium, L Brijmowen.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—19 bales T cloth, J D Sassoon and Co.
Lombardy s—14 bales T cloth, Tatta and Co; 10 bales twist, and 180 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s,—1 chest opium, S. Ramnath; 2 chests opium, H Kedar Mull; 1 chest opium, G. Krisnaji; 1 chest opium, H. Hurdeodas; 1 chest opium, T Ghansimdas; 14 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 6 chests V. Joiladas; 8 chests opium, B. Dwarkabux

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	7 pct.	857½
Bank of Bengal	153,000	500	all	10 do.	915
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	27,320	125	250	5 pct.	130

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,025
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	775
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	670
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	Rs. 500	570
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,900	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	770
Framjee Petit S. and L. Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited..	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited..		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	785
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	730
Hydera bad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	770
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	1,260
Jamshedt Mfg. Co., Limite d	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	575
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 25	310
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		675
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	425
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	..	..
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,900	1,000	Rs. 60	1,010
Leop old S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,300
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Maugon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	162½
Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Manecjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,317½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Balia S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,900	1,000	Rs. 40	735
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	400
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	552½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,900	1,000	...	1,000
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,065
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,042½
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	2,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	100
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	000	Rs. 55	1,220
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	..
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	260
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	...	410
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000			675

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 102	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£160
G. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	190
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	595
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	250	200	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	5,500	5,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	407
Kumgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	9,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Beraz Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	545
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sanpathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 60	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved "for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer Less excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitua costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Medicine in India.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
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"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ;"
these Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
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This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous atiments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Prize £ 660 Paris

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CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

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Hæmorrhoids,
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Loss of Appetite,
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Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
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Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

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In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 2

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

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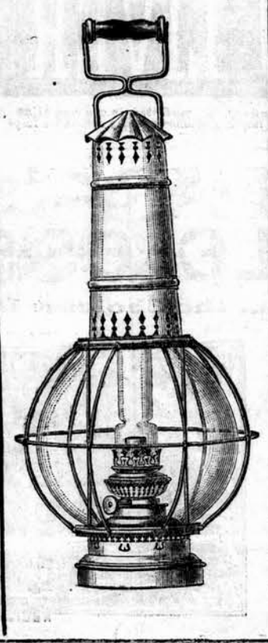
SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° *F.T.* (best quality).



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☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

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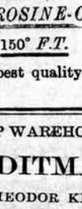

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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The Celebrated Carlton Boots, with wide Welts, Hand-sewn and thoroughly Water-tight, best quality only	Rs. 20 0
Black Grain Hide Shooting Boots, a superior article	,, 24 0
Best Calf Derby Lace Boots, Water-tight, and adapted for heavy wear	,, 20 0
Best Calf Medium Walking Boots	,, 16 8
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"The Elcho" or Field Boot, Water-tight, in Black or Brown Grain Hide, suitable for Walking or Riding	,, 38 0
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All Sizes Ready Made or to Measure.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d Is. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, Id. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

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PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
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LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
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Dr. LAZARUS'S SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen.—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic;—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884.
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION
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